

SPECTEMUR AGENDO  
A HISTORY OF THE  
STATE FENCIBLES  
1913-1919

BY  
COLONEL THOMAS S. LANARD







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STATE FENCIBLES  
1913-1919





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SPECTEMUR AGENDO

A History of the  
**STATE FENCIBLES**

1913-1919



Including all of the Principal Events  
FROM THE  
CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY  
TO THE END OF THE  
WORLD WAR

BY  
THOMAS S. LANARD  
COLONEL COMMANDING  
STATE FENCIBLES INFANTRY REGIMENT

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THOMAS S. LANARD

ONCE A FENCIBLE—ALWAYS A FENCIBLE

1920

PUBLISHED PURSUANT TO A RESOLUTION  
BY THE BOARD OF OFFICERS OF THE  
STATE FENCIBLES INFANTRY REGIMENT

1920



TO THE MOTHERS  
OF THOSE BRAVE LADS  
WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES  
FOR THE  
CAUSE OF HUMANITY  
THIS BOOK IS DEDICATED

THE  
MOTHERS  
OF  
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FOR  
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CAUSE  
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## INTRODUCTION.

The first question the Author must answer when this book reaches the public is, why "*Spectemur Agendo*" for a title?

In explanation of this, the Author desires to say that no more fitting title for a book of this character could be found than that given to it. Perhaps that statement calls for further explanation.

It was on July 4, 1813, that the State Fencibles held its first parade after its organization. This parade was followed by a banquet at Fouquet's Garden. During the dinner a deputation from the Second Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry appeared and announced the following toast:

"The State Fencibles, zealous, brave and patriotic, only want an opportunity to secure distinction."

To the toast Clement C. Biddle, the Commandant of the State Fencibles and a noted scholar of his day, arose and replied, "*Spectemur Agendo*."

This Latin phrase, a free translation being, "Let us be judged by our actions"\* was at once adopted by the Fencibles as its "Motto."

The Author, therefore, considering the vicissitudes of this Command during the past six years, may well repeat the words uttered by Captain Biddle, which for over one hundred and six years have explained to the public the reason for the existence of this Command.

The primary purpose of this book is to cover the events occurring during the six years in which the Author has been in Command of the State Fencibles. It was my privilege in 1911, to publish a book entitled the "Infantry Battalion

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\*Webster's International Dictionary (Ed. 1906), page 1916.



State Fencibles and its Visit to Atlanta and Other Southern Cities." That book, while it contained a very brief history of the State Fencibles, was written principally for the purpose of perpetuating the State Fencibles' visit to Atlanta, Georgia, to participate in the unveiling of the Peace Monument by the Old Guard of the Gate City Guard.

In 1913 I also compiled a history entitled "One Hundred Years with the State Fencibles." That work gave a very concise account of all the principal events in the history of the State Fencibles from its organization, May 26, 1813, to May 8, 1913, a few days less than the full one hundred years. The closing lines of that volume are as follows:

*"In futuro, the Author having promised the Centennial Committee this book for the celebration, it became necessary to close the forms on May 8th, consequently the history of the celebration must necessarily be omitted. It is hoped that some ambitious Fencible will cause to be written a full and detailed account of the same, which would be a very valuable supplement to this book."*

It was my intention, at the expiration of my commission as Captain and Adjutant, to sever connection with the Command and return to private life, but as has been the history of the world, unexpected events happen over night which change the career of men, the history of organizations and even the destiny of Nations; thus it was that immediately after the close of the exercises incident to the One Hundredth Anniversary of the State Fencibles, that Major Thurber T. Brazer, who had the honor to Command the Fencibles for twenty years, tendered his resignation to take effect at the expiration of his fourth commission, to wit, June 14, 1913, and at his suggestion tender of said office was made to me.

On June 23, 1913, the Board of Officers convened at the Armory, and the Author was unanimously elected Commandant with the rank of Major. The important duty of writing the history of the Command was also transferred to me, and the work, which I at one time had anticipated coming from the pen of another Fencible, I now find it my

duty to compile. While, as I first stated, the purpose of this book is to perpetuate the events occurring during my six years in Command, nevertheless I feel that it is my duty to first complete the remaining portion of the administration of my predecessor, Major Brazer, and to perpetuate the history of the celebration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the State Fencibles, an event which for splendor and hospitality has never been equaled in the history of the military events of the City of Philadelphia. One chapter of the book therefore, contains the arrangements for the Anniversary and the events which followed. The remaining portion is devoted to the events during the Author's command; years which are marked with joy, pleasure, turmoil, strife, sorrow and disappointments. Notwithstanding the fact that the State Fencibles had served its City, State and Nation for one hundred years, there yet remained persons of influence in the City of Philadelphia with patriotism so shallow, love for historic institutions so base, dislike for the State Fencibles so patent, that within a few months after the Author assumed Command an attempt was made to blot this organization from the pages of history.

Another portion is devoted to the formation of a regiment to join the Roosevelt Expedition and later a detailed account of the service rendered by the members of this Command during the World War, but I am revealing too much of the contents of this book; read and be convinced, that, as it was written of the Fencibles of old, "Their valor was as keen as polished was their arms," and the modern day slogan, "Once a Fencible—always a Fencible," was very vividly exemplified during the past six years, and I am happy to say that our ancient motto, "*Spectemur Agendo*" has always been the guiding star, reminding us of the sacred trust committed to our care and admonishing us at all times to do greater and better things toward upholding the dignity, traditions and reputation of this Command.

The Author, therefore, respectfully submits the following pages without prejudice or apologies, of events from the Centennial Anniversary to the end of that great World War,

wherein we gave the best blood of this Command to perpetuate the ideals for which America stands before the world. And may I say of those brave lads who gave their lives:

“So may it be, perchance, when down the tide  
Our dear ones vanish. Peacefully they glide.  
On level seas, nor mark the unknown bound.  
We call it death—to them 'tis life beyond.”

These events are now history, “So that *ye* may read and learn,” is the reason for this book.

“THE AUTHOR.”







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# SPECTEMUR AGENDO

## A History of the STATE FENCIBLES

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### CHAPTER I. 1813-1913.

ORGANIZATION OF STATE FENCIBLES—WAR OF 1812—TRIP TO BOSTON—BUCKSHOT WAR—RIOTS OF 1844—MEXICAN WAR—CIVIL WAR—CENTENNIAL LEGION—RIOTS OF 1877—ORGANIZATION OF NATIONAL GUARDS—DEATH OF MAJOR RYAN—SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR—ARMORY DISPUTE—FENCIBLES, A MUNICIPAL GUARD—TROLLEY STRIKE 1910—VISIT TO ATLANTA, GA.—VISIT TO NEW HAVEN—PREPARATION FOR CENTENNIAL OF FENCIBLES.

This chapter is intended as a mere introduction to give the reader a brief recital of some of the early history of the State Fencibles, consequently much of its one hundred years of continuous existence, leading up to the Centennial Anniversary in May of 1913, will necessarily be passed over with but perfunctory mention.\*

From its inception the Fencibles was composed of the best blood of Philadelphia. Joseph R. Ingersoll, one of the noted family of that name, feeling the coming spirit of conflict, issued a call for a meeting for the purpose of organizing a company of infantry for the defense of the country. A copy of the original call is still in existence and in the possession of the State Fencibles, with the names of the men who responded. Unfortunately, the date is undecipherable, but the time given, May 26, 1813, is approximately correct, from evidence in other writings.

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\*For complete history see "One Hundred Years With the State Fencibles, 1913," by Lanard.



This document containing the names of the organizers gives the name of the organization as the "State Fencibles" and announces that the Corps\* is to be commanded by Clement C. Biddle.

A little over two months after the pleasant event just chronicled the Fencibles applied for active service. Up to the time of the forwarding of the tender of service, the war had been carried on in a desultory manner, but the landing of a large British force in Maryland and the threatening of the National Capitol caused a hurried assemblage of the militia of the several States. The Fencibles were at once accepted and together with other companies of the militia were kept busy moving from point to point in the defensive maneuvers then attempted, but were given no real active duty.

Although these companies accepted for service had been organized a year, their training was of the most crude character, owing to the lack of expert officers to properly direct them in the exercises of the profession of arms. The knowledge possessed by the officers of the militia companies was barely that of the minor tactics; in fact, very little was known by them, but the manual of arms. There were no battalion or regimental organizations; no proper quartermaster or commissary departments, and the equipment was of the fancy kind, which appealed most to each separate organization. Beyond the manual, there was a smattering of the "School of the Company," and it was not until the troops were actually in the presence of the enemy that they began to gather the knowledge requisite to make them proper soldiers. Being opposed to the flower of the British Army, soldiers fresh from the Peninsula campaign against Napoleon's veterans, in Spain, the intelligent receptivity of the amateur American soldier quickly caused them to absorb the requisites of military life and the customs of the service.

On the 25th day of August, 1814, the Corps left the City of Philadelphia and arrived at Kenmet's Sonare, Camp Bloomfield, on the 29th day of the same month. The Brigade changed its encampment several times; the last position

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\*The term "Corps" was used to designate a single company until 1876, when it was used to designate the civil body—the military body later being designated as the "Battalion."

selected was in the neighborhood of Wilmington, and called Camp DuPont. On the morning of the 30th of November, 1814, the troops left Camp DuPont and arrived at Philadelphia December 2, 1814.

After the war, as has since proved the case, after an active campaign, a short period of lethargy succeeded the return to the home station. The Fencibles, however, determined that their Organization should be perpetuated. Captain Kuhn, who had succeeded Captain Biddle in the command of the Corps, declined to continue in the Command and Captain John C. McCall was elected.

Captain McCall served as Commandant for two years and was succeeded by Charles F. Roberts as Captain. There was also a complete change of the other officers, James Page was elected First Lieutenant; Thomas C. Rockhill, Second Lieutenant, and Samuel P. Wetherill, Ensign. It was then resolved to enter upon a more active career. Later began the real era of prosperity for the Fencibles, which was attained, by the choice of Lieutenant Page for Captain, a position he held for the ensuing fifty years.

With new officers, new life was instilled into the Corps. Captain Page was a young man of social prominence. He had the energy of a thorough man of affairs and he speedily brought the Fencibles to a high state of perfection, and made it the most popular body of infantry extant. The uniform worn at this period was the same as that which had been used during the war.

For several years the Corps continued its progress. The minutes show a large number of parades, meetings, etc. There was no armory in which the Command could be drilled. Orders show that drills were held on Tuesdays in the State House yard, and that meetings were held on Friday evenings at Mink's Tavern, Chalkley Baker's and at Rowland Smith's. The Fourth of July parades and dinners became noted events, being held alternately at Kaighn's Point and at Grubb's Tavern, at Bristol.

In 1821 a band was organized. This was the inception of the famous musical organization, composed of colored musicians under the leadership of the celebrated Frank

Johnson. The beginning of the band was very modest; one bugler, one fifer, one bass drum and a small drum.

Being composed of men of social prominence, the Fencibles quickly became noted for the character of the social functions, which are such a necessary part of the life of citizen soldiers. The archives of the Corps contain a wonderful record of parades, parties, dinners, excursions and receptions. Target practice was held several times in the course of each year and the Corps was the recipient of many handsome and valuable trophies presented by friends, to be contested for, at the target.

In the year 1826 the active body made a change in its uniform. The band was also increased during this year and consisted of two buglers, two drummers and two fifers.

Although the Corps had no armory, the members kept their uniforms, arms and equipments at their respective homes, persevered in their duties and the attendance at drills was always good.

It was in the following year, 1827, that the Fencibles began their career as hosts and guests. In those days it was considered the very proper thing for the military organizations to visit other cities, and it naturally fell to the Fencibles to act as hosts whenever a visiting company came to this city.

Preparatory to a trip to Boston and intermediate cities in 1832, the Corps adopted a fatigue uniform consisting of a white roundabout and white trousers. The coat had a standing collar and was fastened with a single row of covered buttons.

Toward the close of the year 1838, the clash between the Governor and the Legislature, over the election of a new Governor of the State, caused apprehensions of grave trouble. The militia were called out and the Fencibles were on duty for one month; most of that time being quartered in Harrisburg. This was the celebrated "Buckshot War," so called owing to the character of the ammunition issued to the troops.

An important change in the uniform was determined upon in April, 1844. It was then that the scarlet coat, which has so long been familiar to thousands, was adopted. Blue trousers with white stripes and the black bearskin shakos were also made a part of the uniform; in fact, it was practically the same as is worn at this day.

The year 1844 was notable in the annals of Philadelphia owing to the disorder which prevailed in the districts of Southwark and Kensington. These disturbances were called the "Native American Riots," in which a certain element endeavored to destroy all the Catholic churches. The civil authorities were totally unable to cope with the situation. Churches were burned and many persons were killed and wounded. The Fencibles were on duty and actively engaged with the mob on Queen Street. Four of the Fencibles were severely wounded during the fight and Lieutenant Dutton died shortly afterward from the effects of his injuries.

The difficulties between the United States and Mexico, which culminated in the War of 1846, caused a stiffening of the lines in all of the local military organizations. The Fencibles promptly offered their services, but the Government had sufficient troops, and as an organization, none of the troops of this City were taken into the service. Several individual members of the Fencibles, however, were commissioned in other companies which had been accepted and participated in several battles of the campaign, and three were killed in action.

From the period of the Mexican War down to the commencement of the great Civil War the Fencibles gained steadily in reputation as a military organization. All of the various duties were always well attended, the social features were added, and so popular did the Corps become that it was expanded into a provisional battalion of four companies on the occasion of its anniversary parade in May, 1859.

As has been previously stated, the Fencibles for a long period after its organization had no home; the disadvan-



tages of having no central and permanent place of meeting and also a place in which to house its increasing valuable personal property, caused a lease of Military Hall to be made. These quarters were occupied until 1845, when the Command moved to the northeast corner of Eighth and Chestnut Streets, where Green's Hotel is now located. The next move was to 505 Chestnut street, in 1859, which was occupied until after the Civil War.

The excitement which pervaded all circles previous to the overt act which precipitated that great "Civil War" caused an accretion of members to all military companies. The Fencibles in the latter part of 1859 put themselves on record by formally adopting at a meeting of the Corps a resolution:

RESOLVED—"That as the State Fencibles were prompt in 1814 to march to repel the invaders of their country, they will be equally ready, at the call of the proper authority, to put down treason and uphold the union and constitution and the flag of the United States."

Preparations for the coming conflict were visible on all sides during 1860, and when the call for volunteers was made in April, 1861, the Fencibles' company was ready. Its Armory was open day and night, recruits swarming there anxious to enter the service as members of that organization. So many men offered, that an additional company was organized, and both companies were mustered into the United States service and assigned to the Eighteenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers and given the letters E and K.

With their regiment the Fencibles left Philadelphia on the evening of May 14 and were taken to Baltimore, where the Eighteenth was assigned to a position on Federal Hill. The services in this, the three months' campaign, were of a most exacting nature, owing to the hostile element of the population of Maryland which was openly in sympathy with the cause of secession. At the end of the tour of duty the troops were all mustered out of the service, but the great majority of the Fencibles immediately re-enlisted for three years, serving principally in the Seventy-second and Eighty-second Regiments, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. In all



the Fencibles furnished 205 of its members to various regiments.

Although unable to take up active service, Captain James Page kept alive the old organization of the Fencibles, enlisting many young men and making the Corps a feeder for the regiments in the field. In the latter part of 1862 the Blue Reserves, another famous military company of Philadelphia, having suffered by depletion owing to war, became a part of the Fencibles.

During the emergency calls of '62 and '63 the Fencibles saw considerable service, losing several men in a skirmish with the rear guard of Lee's army in July, 1863. When the company was mustered into service for the 100 days under the call by the Governor, the little handful of the members, too old for the field, kept up the home interests until the active body returned.

With the dawn of peace in 1865 nearly all of the old volunteer organizations suffered from an apathy which can only be ascribed to the exhaustion of the four years' terrible struggle through which the nation had passed. Of the organizations which survived, today there remains only the First City Troop, National Guards, now the Second Pennsylvania Artillery, and the State Fencibles.

The meetings of the Fencibles were held regularly, and in 1871 a proposition was made by Captain John W. Ryan, commanding Company A, Fourth Regiment, for the admittance of himself and a number of the men of his company to the Fencibles. At a meeting of the Corps on February 7, 1871, Captain Ryan and sixteen others were elected members of the Fencibles and a month later the active roll was increased by more than thirty additional members.

Application was at once made to the Governor for re-instatement in the militia of the State; this was granted in a general order, and an election of officers was directed to be held. The final act in the rejuvenation of the Corps was had on March 2d, when Captain Ryan was elected Captain of the State Fencibles and Colonel James Page was chosen President of the civil body.

Now, indeed, began a great period for the old-time Fencibles. The new commanding officer was one of the best drill instructors in the country, and the Fencibles quickly became known as one of, and many claimed it to be, the best drilled companies in the United States. Its first parade was made, after the reorganization, on May 8, when it had the right of line of the Eighth Regiment.

In November, 1871, the Company was given quarters in the City Armory, on the site of its present handsome building.

On April 15, 1873, Governor Hartranft signed a supplement to the Militia Act of 1864, wherein it was expressly stipulated that organizations such as the State Fencibles, Infantry Corps National Guards, First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry and others enumerated shall be deemed legal organizations of the militia of the State, in addition to those provided by current laws.

In 1875 the Corps visited Boston and paraded at the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill.

The next year, 1876, was memorable in Philadelphia, as it marked the opening of the Centennial Exposition, the first world's fair ever attempted in this country. The great feature, from the military standpoint, was the magnificent parade on July 4th, the Centennial of the Declaration of Independence. In the column was a most unique aggregation of notable troops. Early in the year a proposition had been made to form a Centennial Legion to be composed of one representative military body from each of the thirteen original States. The Fencibles were designated by the Governor as the representative of Pennsylvania.

From the pleasures of peace to the hardships of a campaign was the transition in the succeeding year, 1877, when the country was filled with disorder from one end to the other in the great railroad strikes and the resultant scenes of misrule and riot. The Fencibles, as part of the First Division, were ordered to Pittsburgh on the night of July 20, and took a very prominent part in the fighting of the next

two days in the "Smoky City." This tour of duty lasted sixteen days, and upon the return of the troops to their homes, the Philadelphia friends of the Corps gave them a most enthusiastic reception.

Upon the Command having had a short respite after the riots, the active work was immediately resumed. On June 13, 1878, the Board of Directors formally voted to increase the Corps to a battalion of four companies.

Prior to the reorganization of the National Guard of this State in 1880 the Fencibles had upon several occasions gone into camp at various places, but with the advent of the new order of things the Battalion participated with three brigades of the Guard in the first general camp in Fairmount Park in August, 1880.

Many will no doubt remember the old ramshackle of a barn, an old dilapidated structure which stood on Broad Street prior to 1883. It was a disgrace to the City of Philadelphia; the First Regiment had abandoned it in disgust.

The question then arose: What shall the City of Philadelphia do with it? It was then that Major Ryan stepped into the breach and offered to raise enough money to put an armory there that would be a matter of pride to the City of Philadelphia. Pending the construction of the building, the Fencibles moved into temporary quarters at 1909 Market Street, where it remained until September 22d, of 1884, when it took formal possession of its new and handsome home, erected at a cost of over \$100,000, the entire sum being raised by the Fencibles.\*

The Battalion was thrown into mourning in the year 1886 through the death of its Commander, Major John W. Ryan. Captain Chew was chosen to succeed Major Ryan in the command of the Battalion on November 18th.

A test of the popularity of the Battalion was had in 1888, when it was determined to revive the social function and give a public ball, which had been such a feature of the

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\*See Chapter IV on the Armory question, where attempts have since been made to take the Armory from the Fencibles.

Command in the very old days prior to the Civil War. The ball was given at the Academy of Music on February 6th, and was a most complete success.

In October, 1889, the Battalion visited New York, where it was received by a battalion of the Seventh Regiment and reviewed by the Mayor of the City.

At the annual ball in 1890 the feature of the evening was a drill by the Second Battery of New York, which was the guest of the Fencibles.

November 24th, 1891, the commission of Major Chew having expired, by limitation of law, he declined a re-election, and Captain William A. Witherup was elected Major.

In July of 1892 the sudden outbreak of the Homestead Riots called all of the troops of the State into active service. Within a very few hours after the call was made the Fencibles left with its Brigade for Mt. Gretna. The First Brigade was held in reserve at Gretna for nine days, and, the disorder having been quelled, was then relieved from further duty.

On June 14, 1893, Major Witherup resigned his commission as Commander of the Battalion and Captain Thurber T. Brazer, of Company D, was elected Major.

The year 1898 brought the Spanish War and the Fencibles reported promptly at the State Camp at Mt. Gretna, where the National Guard of Pennsylvania had been mobilized in response to the call of the President for troops. Being the only independent battalion in the State, Major Brazer used every endeavor to secure permission to recruit his Command to a regiment, but this was refused.

The Sixth Regiment Infantry, as a National Guard organization, was an eight company regiment, and at the time of its entrance into the service of the United States was augmented by the addition of the State Fencibles Battalion of four companies, making the Sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry the only twelve company regiment mustered into the United States service from Pennsylvania.

All of the old organization of the National Guard having



been practically disrupted by the war, the Guard was re-organized during the succeeding year, 1899, and the Fencibles' Battalion was once again made a part of the State's forces. In the re-organization of the Guard it was determined to do away with all independent companies and battalions and have regiments upon the same basis as those in the United States Army. The question at once arose as to the disposition of the State Fencibles. Its record had been too long and too honorable for any summary treatment. Finally, after consulting the wishes of the Corps, the authorities determined to attach the Fencibles to the Sixth Infantry, but it was supposed that its old independent character was to be preserved by giving it an autonomous standing, excepting for tactical purposes.

When the Fencibles were attached to the Sixth, it was found under the law that there would have to be an election for field officers of the regiment, including a major for the Fencibles' Battalion.

The twelve Fencible officers were prevented, by reason of being in the minority, from having the selection of the regimental officers, but the twenty-four officers of the eight companies of the regiment were given the right to dictate who the commander of the Fencibles' Battalion should be. There was trouble at once. Successful opposition was started to Major Brazer; thus he was removed from the command of his own battalion.

The old members of the Fencibles at once protested against such a proceeding and it was decided to withdraw from the Guard. Those men who had been transferred to the Sixth were given the privilege to return to the fold of the old Fencibles and many availed themselves of the opportunity. Those who remained with the Sixth Regiment set up a claim that they were the only legitimate Fencibles.

Old-time members who had served in years gone by flocked to the Armory with offers of assistance to Major Brazer and those who had stood loyally by their commander. The seceders were notified that they were only in the Armory on sufferance, and litigation at once ensued. The matter was carried to the Supreme Court of the State of



Pennsylvania and a decision was handed down, after very able arguments on both sides, sustaining Major Brazer and confirming himself and associates in their possession of the name of State Fencibles and of the Armory.\*

While the matter was pending, the Fencibles were busy perfecting their organization on an independent basis. The Old Guard was re-organized, scores of the former members again reporting for active work, and very soon the Battalion had its four companies and was living the life of an independent military organization. New blood was enlisted and it was not very long before the "Fencibles" again appeared in their old-time form.

By Ordinance of Councils of the City of Philadelphia, approved January 11th, 1904, authority was given to lease the Armory to the State Fencibles for the term of ten years, and the said Ordinance further provided that the said State Fencibles shall at all times be subjected to the direction and control of the Director of Public Safety in times of public riot, disturbance or emergency. On April 2d, 1904, the said lease was duly executed, thus making the State Fencibles the only municipal guard in the country, answerable to the call of His Honor, the Mayor of the City of Philadelphia. A unique position, a reward of merit for an organization whose entire history is linked to the development of the City, the State and the Nation.

From 1903 until 1908 the several companies of the "Fencibles" went into camp each summer for a period of ten days. These encampments were held at Stroudsburg, Monroe County; New Hope and Cross Roads, Bucks County and many other places. In 1908 the Fencibles went into camp for the first time as a battalion, since the close of the Spanish-American War. Through the courtesy of the citizens of Sea Isle City, the Battalion secured a beautiful tract of land south of the City of Sea Isle, New Jersey, where it held its annual encampment for three successive years.

In the latter part of April, 1908, the Battalion was thrown into mourning by the death of Sergeant Major James Stim-

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\*See Penna. Supreme Court Reports, Vol. 205, page 180, &c., for full report of this case.

mel, who, in point of service, was the oldest living non-commissioned officer in the Fencibles. He was buried with full military honors. Company D, his old company and the band, were assigned as escort.

The anniversary parade in May of each year continued to be a marked feature. The Old Guard banquet at the conclusion of the parade was ever a success. These banquets were held at the Manufacturers' Club, the Union League, the Armory and other places, being largely attended by the city officials and many prominent military men.

In May, 1910, one of the largest banquets ever held was given at the Armory where the entire Active Command, the Old Guard and Mayor John E. Reyburn, Director of Public Safety Henry Clay, and many others were present.

On February 21, 1910, the Battalion was again called into active service. For a considerable time there had been friction between the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company and its employees, which resulted in a street car strike. Traffic became obstructed and the strikers and their sympathizers threatened to do considerable damage to the Company's plant. On the afternoon of February 21st at 5 o'clock, orders were received to assemble the Battalion for duty at the earliest possible moment. Notwithstanding that all means of transportation from many points were entirely cut off, the Command, to the last man, reported for duty, and at midnight of that day were mustered into service.

The Command was assigned the following morning to Germantown and Lehigh Avenues, where it remained until 5 o'clock in the evening of February 22d.

Some of the newspapers in sympathy with the striking element resented the movement of calling into service armed men and seeking for some effective club whereby the Department of Public Safety would be compelled to withdraw the Fencibles, caused to be inserted in the columns of an afternoon paper some severe criticism\* as to the conduct of this organization. So eager were they to condemn the Fencibles and their reports were so ridiculous that one could

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\*Read page 44, Chapter III, where the newspapers four years later tell a different story.

easily read between the lines the real reason for this severe criticism.

The best evidence of the value of the Fencibles' good, faithful, efficient and effective service to the City of Philadelphia during this strike lay in the fact that the following day, after the much talked of event at Germantown and Lehigh Avenues, the several companies of the Command were assigned to the most important service that an organization could render, to wit, guarding the "Power Houses" at Thirty-third and Market Streets, Thirteenth and Mt. Vernon Streets, Second Street and Wyoming Avenue barn and powerhouse, 920 Delaware Avenue, Beach and Green Streets and other places, where the Command remained until the evening of March 1st, when they were mustered out of service, the strike having virtually ended.

The encampment for the summer of 1911 was abandoned, so the members might participate in the ceremonies incident to the unveiling of the monument by the Old Guard of the Gate City Guard, at Atlanta, Georgia.\*

The closing events for the year 1911 was the presence of the "Fencibles" at the dedication of the "House of Business" (the new store of John Wanamaker) in the City of Philadelphia, by the President of the United States. Among others present were the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, the Mayor of the City of Philadelphia, Judges of the Supreme, Superior and other courts, and the leading military men from the State of Pennsylvania.

In 1912 the Command visited New York and later New Haven, where they participated in the ceremonies of the Old Home Week Celebration.

Another and important event this year was the historical pageant in Fairmount Park. The Fencibles were present representing the original company of 1813. The uniforms worn were made to represent those of that period.

Immediately after the close of the pageant, the attention of the Fencibles was directed toward the celebration of the Centennial of the Command, to be held the fourth week of May, 1913.

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\*For details of this trip see "The State Fencibles and Its Visit to Atlanta and Other Southern Cities. Lanard, 1911."

## CHAPTER II.

### CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY.

ORGANIZATION OF COMMITTEES—INVITATIONS—NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS—PROGRAM OF ENTERTAINMENT—ORDERS FOR PARADE—THE ARRIVAL OF VISITORS—MEETING AT STATE HOUSE—ADDRESS OF HON. NORRIS S. BARRATT—VISIT TO NAVY YARD—DINNER AT WASHINGTON PARK—THE MILITARY PAGEANT—BANQUET—VAUDEVILLE ENTERTAINMENT—AUTO TOUR—DEPARTURE OF VISITORS—HARTFORD DAILY COURANT'S COMMENT.

The question of the celebration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the State Fencibles necessarily occupied the attention of the Board of Officers for several years. An event of this magnitude required careful planning and much thought. Therefore, the matter was submitted to an advisory board to recommend such plans and suggest such arrangements as would be in keeping with the event.

The Board of Officers appointed Major Thurber T. Brazer, Captain and Adjutant Thomas S. Lanard, Captain and Commissary A. H. Burton, Captain and Surgeon Frank N. Greene of the Active Command and Major Emanuel Furth and Captain Shaffer of the Old Guard as the committee.

The first public announcement of the celebration came on March 13, 1913, when the Mayor of the City of Philadelphia called together a citizens' committee to assist in the arrangements for this celebration.

The following is a copy of the notice sent to the members of that committee by the Mayor:

At the request of the Infantry Battalion and Old Guard State Fencibles, I have the honor to name you as a member of the Citizens' Committee of arrangement and reception incident to the celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of the State Fencibles on May 21st, 22d, 23d and 24th next.



It is anticipated that this occasion will be an interesting and historical incident of our municipal life, entertaining alike to our citizens and the many visitors likely to be here at that time.

A meeting of the Committee will be held at the office of the Mayor on Wednesday, the 12th day of March, 3:30 o'clock P. M., and you are earnestly requested to be present.

RUDOLPH BLANKENBURG,  
*Mayor.*

At the meeting on March 12th the Hon. Rudolph Blankenburg was elected Honorary Chairman; Hon. George D. Porter, Chairman; Fred T. Chandler, Treasurer, and William F. Gleason, Esq., Secretary.

The official invitation was at once issued to all the leading ancient military commands in the thirteen original States. The following is a copy of the invitation:

The Infantry Battalion State Fencibles  
The Old Guard  
and  
The Citizens' Committee of the City of Philadelphia Request  
the honor of the presence of  
.....  
To participate in celebrating the  
Centennial of the State Fencibles  
May twenty-first, twenty-second, twenty-third and twenty-fourth,  
nineteen hundred and thirteen at Philadelphia, Penna.  
THURBER T. BRAZER,  
*Commanding, Infantry Battalion State Fencibles.*  
EMANUEL FURTH,  
*Commanding, Old Guard.*  
RUDOLPH BLANKENBURG,  
*Mayor of the City of Philadelphia,*  
*Honorary Chairman.*  
WILLIAM F. GLEASON,  
*Secretary of Committee.*  
GEORGE D. PORTER,  
*Chairman of Citizens' Committee.*

The Citizens' Committee then considered it advisable to finance the celebration by popular subscription and caused the following notice to be sent to many of Philadelphia's business men and prominent citizens:

The Citizens' Committee of Arrangement and Reception for the  
celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of the Infantry Corps State



Fencibles invite the co-operation of the citizens of Philadelphia in bringing the affair to a successful issue and conducting it in a manner commensurate with the dignity and proverbial hospitality of this City.

The celebration will be held during a period of four days, May 21st, 22d, 23d and 24th next, and will bring to the City, as its guests, many of the most prominent military organizations in the United States.

The grand military parade and the various ceremonies connected with the celebration, illustrative of the "Citizen Soldier" from the earliest Colonial period to the present day, will attract thousands of visitors and act as an inspiration to patriotism and civic pride.

We are assured that the incidental expense will be borne by the voluntary contributions of public-spirited citizens. We respectfully suggest that you fill out the enclosed subscription blank, sending same to the Treasurer of the Committee at your earliest convenience, and thus aid the Committee in its patriotic undertaking.

Very truly yours,

GEORGE D. PORTER,  
*Chairman.*

WILLIAM F. GLEASON,  
*Secretary.*

FRED T. CHANDLER,  
*Treasurer.*

RUDOLPH BLANKENBURG,  
*Honorary Chairman.*

During the month of March a meeting was held at the Armory of the active members and the Old Guard, and the plan for celebrating the Centennial was made known. During the evening, speeches were made by Hon. James E. Cattel, William F. Gleason, Esq.; Major Emanuel Furth and Captain Thomas S. Lanard. A similar meeting was held in April at which George W. Carr, Esq., addressed the Command on the subject of the "Citizen Soldier."

The first newspaper notice of any importance regarding the celebration was the *Philadelphia Press* of March 17th:

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery, Governors' Guards, Richmond Blues and other historic military organizations of all the thirteen original states are to be invited to participate in the Centennial celebration of the Infantry Battalion of the State Fencibles, May 21, 22, 23 and 24, according to plan adopted at a meeting held yesterday in the Mayor's office.

The historic military guests are to parade with all the trappings of shining brass and waving plumes, which distinguish their uniforms from the ordinary, and the Old Guard of the Fencibles is to don uni-

forms, which will represent the evolution from the days of the War of 1812 and the War with Mexico, and there are to be bands, celebrated throughout the land, and a half-week of military tactics and revelry and sociability.

The Citizens' Committee, in charge, at its meeting yesterday adopted a tentative program providing for a reception on May 21st, a boat ride, shad dinner on the 22d, a parade and a banquet on the 23d and exercises at Independence Hall and a sightseeing trip on the 24th.

On April 5th Captain and Adjutant Thomas S. Lanard was ordered to proceed to Atlanta, Charlotte, Danville, Richmond and Norfolk to assist the various commands in perfecting their arrangements to visit Philadelphia in May; accordingly, on said day, he left the City and returned on April 14th, having received much encouragement from the Gate City Guard of Atlanta, Ga., who were the guests of the Fencibles in 1879 and who entertained the Fencibles in Atlanta in 1911; also from the Richmond Blues and Howitzers, and many other commands which contemplated visiting the city during the celebration.

*The Record* of April 20th, 1913, said:

The Centennial Anniversary of the Infantry Battalion State Fencibles in this City on May 21st, 22d, 23d and 24th promises to be the most interesting local event of recent years. With the exception of the First City Troop, the Fencibles is the only local command that has preserved its individuality for a century, and in the celebration of that fact the most famous organizations of the country will participate. The Old Guard of the Fencibles, under Commander Furth, will wear the original uniforms of 1813, and the Battalion under Major Brazer will wear the famous red uniform and bearskin shako.

Invitations were sent to the following commands of the Centennial Legion formed in 1876, in which the Fencibles was the Pennsylvania representative: Fayetteville Light Infantry, N. C., 1793; Boston Light Infantry, Mass., 1790; Washington Light Infantry, S. C., 1807; New Haven Grays, Conn., 1816; Providence Light Infantry, R. I., 1818; Old Guard, N. Y., 1826; Norfolk Light Infantry, Va., 1828; Clinch Rifles, Ga., 1852; Amoskeag Veterans, N. H., 1854; Fifth Maryland Infantry, 1856; Phil Kearney Guards, N. J., 1868; American Rifles, Del., 1875.

Favorable responses were received from many of the above and most of them expected to participate. In addition to the Legion, there were invited and expected to attend the famous Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston, which in June of 1914 celebrated its Two Hundred and Seventy-fifth Anniversary; the Second Company Governor's Foot Guard of Hartford, organized in 1771, and whose first captain was Benedict Arnold, with whom they stormed the Heights of Abraham at Quebec; the Putnam Phalanx of Hartford, in Continental uniform; the Richmond Howitzers and Richmond Blues; the famous Gate City Guard of Atlanta, the National Lancers of Boston, the Boston Tigers, the Detroit Light Infantry, Albany Burgess Corps of Albany and many others, including two commands of the New Jersey National Guards, and a battalion from the famous Seventh Regiment of New York.

The appeal for funds to entertain the visiting commands having met with hearty response, from patriotic citizens anxious to maintain Philadelphia's reputation for hospitality, the Advisory Board then announced the following program for the celebration of the Centennial:

- May 21st, 8:30 P. M.—Reception and dance at the Armory.
- May 22d, 2:00 P. M.—Exercises at State House.
  - 4:30 P. M.—Boat ride down the Delaware River.
  - 5:00 P. M.—Visit to League Island.
  - 6:00 P. M.—Shad dinner at Washington Park.
  - 8:00 P. M.—Entertainment at the park.
  - 11:00 P. M.—Return to Philadelphia.
- May 23d, 2:00 P. M.—Parade on Broad Street. Starting Girard Avenue and proceeding south to Washington Avenue.
  - 6:00 P. M.—Banquet of all the visiting commands at Bellevue-Stratford.
  - 8:00 P. M.—Entertainment.
- May 24th, 9:30 A. M.—Automobile sightseeing tour of City for all visiting commands.
  - 12:00 Noon—Luncheon at Armory.
  - 2:00 P. M.—Departure of visiting commands.

On May 17, 1913, Councils of the City of Philadelphia passed the following resolutions in relation to the celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of the State Fencibles:

WHEREAS, The Centennial Anniversary of the State Fencibles of Philadelphia will be observed by elaborate ceremonies extending from May 21st to May 24th, inclusive, in which ceremonies representatives of the Citizen Soldiery of the thirteen original States will participate;

And Whereas, One of the features of the celebration will be a patriotic meeting in Independence Square, which will be of national as well as civic significance.

*Resolved*, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That permission be hereby granted for the use of Independence Square on Thursday, May 22d, for a patriotic meeting to be conducted under the direction of the Citizens' Committee of the Centennial Anniversary of the State Fencibles of Philadelphia.

*Resolved*, That the officials and citizens of the City of Philadelphia be requested to decorate the buildings along the line of the parades with the National and City colors and to co-operate in the exercises that will be conducted during the coming week.

*Resolved*, That all employers of members of the National Guard of Pennsylvania and of members of the State Fencibles be requested to relieve such employees from duty on Friday afternoon, May 23d.

“Penn” in the *Evening Bulletin* of May 16, 1913, said, *inter alia*, of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Fencibles:

There was a long time when it was common in Philadelphia for the members of the militia to be organized into a regiment, a corps or a battalion or something like a separate or independent footing as distinguished from other militia bodies. It would have its own flag or insignia, its own uniform and its own distinctive name. Often the name produced a peculiarly symbolic effect in the sense of loyalty among the members of the body; in numerous bodies it was something akin to an inspiration, and it served to give the men who marched under it a distinction or identity in the public eye. \* \* \* \* But today there are only two bodies left that are active and retain this sort of parlance in their official designation, the City Troops and the State Fencibles.

Next week the State Fencibles will commemorate in a variety of old-fashioned ceremonies and exercises the Centenary of their existence. Only the First and Second Troops antedate them in their origin, and in point of the continuity of their existence, they are far older than any other military body now in existence in Philadelphia. They have



undergone much of the sort of a change which has marked, in some degree, the spirit of the service of every organization under the influence of the latter-day conceptions of the National Guard and its requirements. But they preserve so far as they can their old traditions; they are very proud of their name, and while the active part of the organization is now made up chiefly of young men, the veterans have an "Old Guard" which is faithful to the memories of its forbears. \* \* \* \* \*

We have more than once had occasion to speak of the Fencibles and what they have been in the City's history. They are one of the very few infantry bodies in the United States that have some relation, collectively or individually, to all four of the chief American wars of the nineteenth century. In the affairs of Philadelphia they did much to exemplify the spirit of a democratic militia, in which men touched arms with another on the common ground of respect for their manhood, their military instinct and their fellowship as defenders of their community, whether they might be conspicuous or ordinary as citizens. One of the most notable of them in the entire career of the organization was Colonel James Page. For much more than a generation he was their Captain; they were often called "Page's Fencibles," and it was through him more than any other one man that they gained their peculiar place in the goodwill of the public. There were other battalions or corps that also took the name of Fencibles, but they were short-lived, falling far below the standard which the Commander of the Fencibles held before them not so much as if they were to be compared with regulars, but largely as loyal Philadelphians ever ready to defend the City and the State, and yet not insensible to those delights of comradeship which made the old Militia much more of a popular social force in the community at large than it now is. \* \* \* \*

A later Commander was also well-known, although in a different way, to Philadelphia, Major John W. Ryan. In the 70's and 80's he brought the Fencibles to a high degree of proficiency. Everybody knew him in public places and in the Post Office when it was on Chestnut Street below Fifth, the capacious news and periodical stand which he kept within the lobby of the building seemed to make him almost as important as the Postmaster himself. But he was also a patient, hardy drillmaster and disciplinarian, his powerful voice, when he warmed up, could easily be heard a square away, and his massive dark mustache were formidable as military adornments. I have often seen him with the Fencibles on pleasant evenings in Independence Square when the Square still had the graveled walks and grass plots, and when Commissioner Dixey and Councils permitted him to use it as a drill ground, the trees giving the Commander and his men a fine chance for operations in deploying and skirmishing. But there was no military sight at that time, and for a number of years afterward, which was more thrilling and spectacular in its pomp and circumstance, than the Major at the head of the



Corps coming down Chestnut Street, all of them blazing in scarlet, the big shakos capping them with warrior-like grandeur, the flags a flying and Ben McClurg's Silver Liberty Cornet Band ringing out sonorous with the superb crashing of its martial music.

May the Old Guard and their comrades swing along Broad Street next week amidst not less of the spirit-stirring cheer of their fellow citizens.

The Committee on arrangements having selected as Grand Marshal General James B. Coryell, who was during the Spanish-American War in command of the Sixth Pennsylvania Regiment Volunteers, to which the Fencibles were attached, he issued the order for parade.

Philadelphia, May 21, 1913.

Orders No. 1.

Having been appointed Grand Marshal of the military parade in commemoration of the Centennial of the State Fencibles, Friday, May 23d, 1913, I hereby assume command and the following appointments are announced:

Chief of Staff, Major Louis L. Tafel; Staff, Colonel Harry C. Trexler, Colonel C. T. O'Neill, Colonel Howard S. Williams, Colonel Walter T. Bradley, Colonel Warner Hutchins, Colonel Lewis E. Beitler, Colonel Benjamin Wolf, Colonel Fred Taylor Pusey, Colonel J. B. Hutchinson, Major E. Claude Goddard, Major William J. Schenfelter, Major Robert M. Brookfield, Major John T. Duffey, Captain Lewis H. Schmidt.

FORMATION.

2. The Staff will report, mounted, to the Chief of Staff at the Second Regiment Armory, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the day of the parade in full-dress uniform, white gloves.

The Commands participating in the parade will form as follows:

Chief Marshal.

Battalion of Marines, U. S. N.

Band.

Provisional War Strength Regiment, N. G. P.

Division 2.

Assistant Marshal.

Staff.

Band.

Infantry Battalion State Fencibles.

Band.

Old Guard State Fencibles.

Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts.

Band.

New Haven Grays.

Old Guard of Gate City Guard of Atlanta, Georgia.

Band.

Old Guard Second Regiment, N. G. P.

Band.

Putnam Phalanx of Hartford.

Band.

Morris Guards of Atlantic City.

Band.

The Infantry Corps of National Guards.

Line of March.

3. The parade will move promptly at 3 o'clock P. M. south on Broad Street from Columbia Avenue to Federal Street.

Review.

4. The review will take place directly opposite the State Fencibles' Armory, Broad Street below Race Street.

5. The Grand Marshal will dismiss the parade at Broad and Federal Streets.

Formation of Line.

6. The various Commands participating in the above parade will report promptly at 2:30 P. M. as follows:

Battalion of Marines, U. S. N., on west side of Broad Street, with right resting on Diamond Street.

The Provisional Regiment, N. G. P., on west side of Broad Street, with right resting on Diamond Street.

Infantry Battalion State Fencibles, Old Guard State Fencibles, Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, New Haven Grays, on Berks Street, with right resting on east side of Broad in order as above.

Gate City Guard, Old Guard Second Regiment, Putnam Phalanx, Morris Guards and Infantry Corps National Guards on Montgomery Avenue, with right resting on east side of Broad in order as above.

All representatives of Commands not above assigned will report to the Major of the Old Guard of the Fencibles at its place of formation.

By command of

GEN. JAMES B. CORYELL,

*Grand Marshal.*

MAJOR LOUIS L. TAFEL,

*Chief of Staff.*

All arrangements having been completed the Command anxiously awaited the date for the opening of the celebration.

The first event was on Wednesday evening, the military reception tendered to the citizens of Philadelphia and visiting commands by the Infantry Battalion and Old Guard State Fencibles at the Armory, Broad and Race Streets. The committee for this reception was Captain Edward L. Lanneau, Captain Edwin John Prittie, Lieutenant Montraville H. Smith, Jr., Lieutenant Henry L. Woodland and Sergeant-Major Henry T. Porter.

This affair was a brilliant success. The Armory was crowded to its capacity. Many visitors having reached the City ahead of their commands were present.

Thursday morning was devoted to the reception of the different commands as they arrived at Broad Street Station, the Battalion, the Old Guard and the band acting as escort to their various hotels.

At 2:30 P. M. all the visiting Commands assembled at the Hotel Walton and thence proceeded up Broad Street to Chestnut to Independence Hall.

Among the Commands to arrive early were the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, Mass.; New Haven Grays; the Gate City Guard of Atlanta, Ga.; Putnam Phalanx of Hartford, the Morris Guards of Atlantic City, and delegations of the Duquesne Grays of Pittsburg, the Varnum Continentals, the Albany Burgess Corps, the Old Guard of New York, the Washington Infantry of Pittsburg, the Fifth Maryland and the Richmond Blues.

The exercises and reception in Independence Square were held at 3:30 P. M.

The day was not very clear and just before the exercises began, rain started to fall. The Chairman deemed it advisable to curtail somewhat the program at this point, so after the music by the band and a few introductory remarks by Major Thurber T. Brazer, the Honorable Norris S. Barratt delivered the principal address, which was in part as follows:

My Fellow Countrymen:

Philadelphia on this beautiful spring day, when all nature renews her joy in life, welcomes back to the old home of the Declaration and the Constitution the Citizen Soldiers from the thirteen original States, which made, through their loyalty and single-hearted devotion, the birth of the Declaration and Constitution a possibility, and the Society of Colonial Wars, the Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution and the Society of the War of 1812, are here to do you honor \* \* \* \* \*

Philadelphia, which now welcomes you, stands for two great principles which we now believe must prevail everywhere if the Republic founded long ago is to continue and realize the dreams of the founder. These principles are: *first*, that to develop a good citizenship there must be encouraged a conservation of home life, because with it the home self-control is taught; that self-control must take the place in later years of outworn European State control. \* \* \* \* \*

The *second* great principle which is the foundation stone of the Republic is that the American must be a producer as well as a consumer. Grateful for the bounty of God in wonderful crops, and in a great dower of mineral resources, this gratitude, in our opinion, is best shown when man utilizes every faculty, mental, moral and physical, to add new value through his handiwork to the gifts of God. \* \* \* \* \*

Here in Independence Hall, by our dearly loved Liberty Bell, it is unnecessary for me to refer to Philadelphia's love of country, or to assure you who stand as representatives of that class in each community which hold something dearer than life, men who represent the citizens and soldiers of the land, it is unnecessary for me to remind you of Philadelphia's past welcome to the soldiers of the Republic, or to assure you that from every Philadelphia heart there goes out to you a welcome, warm, sincere, inexpressively deep, and that in no part of the Republic is there held in higher esteem the profession of arms, because in no part of the Republic is it more clearly realized that preparation of war is proclamation of peace.

No more appropriate place in the entire country than Independence Hall could be found for a gathering of citizen soldiers, and no more appropriate time than the celebration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the State Fencibles that has preserved its identity since the stirring days of 1812, during which period we achieved finally the right to maintain an independent nationality. The British threatened our City in the Spring of 1813. We were practically defenseless, our regular troops having been sent to the West, when Commodore Beresford of the British Navy appeared off the Delaware Capes. The town of Lewes, Delaware, was at his mercy, and there was nothing to prevent his proceeding to Philadelphia. In this great emergency Captain Clement C. Biddle formed the State Fencibles, whose Centennial Anniversary we are celebrating today. \* \* \* \* \*

From the French and Indian Wars down to and including the Spanish-American War, the chief; in fact, the unfailing reliance of America, has been her citizen soldiers. Concord and Lexington with its embattled farmers firing the shot that was heard around the world presaged our independence, and in every contest since then it has been preserved by the volunteers from the plough, the anvil, the bench, the college and the workshop, and so it must ever be, even though the art of war decrees that future contests fought on land and sea must finally be determined in the air or beneath the seas. The human factor must ever predominate. Courage and patriotic service must go hand in hand with scientific achievement. The right and duty of the State to foster the citizen soldier is distinctly recognized by the Federal Constitution, and as a rule the Militia of the several States exhibit the distinctive traits of the localities from whence it hails. Every effort thus far has failed to assimilate State volunteer with the enlisted men in the regular army. Local pride and patriotism unembellished by gaudy colors and insignia must take the place of stern discipline and the grim colors of a mere fighting machine. Historic associations, local pride traditions, must be relied upon to keep up the *esprit de corps*. It has lately been the fashion to decry the citizen soldier, and to declare that he is superserviceable in maintaining the interests of the State. The pendulum has swung far in this direction. It is time that an attempt be made to restore the balance. It is the duty of the constituted authorities to maintain the supremacy of law and order. It is argued by the advocates of peace that it can best be supported by a powerful navy. The tendency of the time is to arbitrate all disputes, which is to be encouraged, and this will be promoted by the suggestion that the State is powerful enough to preserve the peace during every period of contention.

The ranks of the citizen soldier are recruited from every walk in life, and the men composing it are working men, inspired only by patriotic impulses, in serving the State to promote the welfare of all people within its limits.

Surely the history of the Fencibles for the past century, interwoven as it is with the very life blood of the City, State and Nation, is proof that the citizen soldier may be trusted, is an object lesson to the rising generation, and a call for union, in enthusiastic support of those who manifest a desire to serve the State, so that if our rights and liberties are invaded, they may be vindicated and preserved throughout generations, and to the latest time. As stated by Dr. Schuyler:

“Oh God, we pray through centuries unceasing  
That this dear land may be with freedom bright,  
In justice strong, and ever still increasing  
In peace and health, prosperity and right.”



At the close of this address the parade was formed and the line started moving toward Arch Street wharf. When the parade reached Fifth and Market Streets the rain was falling in torrents; the thunder rolled, and the flashes of lightning were almost blinding; so hard did it rain that every one was forced to leave the street and take shelter under the awnings and in the nearby stores.\* About 4:30, the rain having subsided, the line of march was not resumed, but the different Commands found their way to the boat landing where the steamers *Sylvan Dell* and *Sylvan Glen* awaited them. When all were aboard, the ride down the river began.

The boats were very well stocked with refreshments, so the unpleasant experience and elements were soon forgotten. The first stop was at the Navy Yard, where they were received by the Commandant and a delegation of officers. There was an informal reception at the wharf and an inspection of the yard, after which the trip was resumed, arriving at Washington Park about 6 P. M. The park was beautifully decorated for the occasion. There was a concert by the State Fencibles' Band. The dinner served was as follows:

Planked Shad		
Roe		
Bermuda Onions	Cocktail	Cucumbers
New Tomatoes	New Radishes	
New Potatoes	New Asparagus	Green Peas
Waffles		
Ice Cream	Fresh Strawberries	
Fruit	Nuts	Demi Tasse
Cigars	Cigarettes	Wine
		Beer

After the dinner the visitors and members of the Active Command and Old Guard joined in social entertainment. The last boat left the park about midnight.

Friday, May 23d, was the day of the large parade. Few military affairs in recent years have attracted so much attention as did this parade.

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\*In 1911 the Fencibles on their visit to Atlanta experienced the same kind of weather; also 1912, on their visit to New Haven.

Two centuries of the military history of the United States were unrolled before thousands of spectators on Broad Street in this pageant staged by the Fencibles as the main feature of their Centenary exercises.

Military organizations dating their origin back to the stirring times of the French and Indian Wars, the Revolution, the War of 1812, the Mexican War and the War of the Rebellion, appeared in the varied and brilliant uniforms so much in vogue among the citizen soldiery of former periods, while the serious atmosphere of modern warfare was secured by the presence of marching marines, jackies and a complete regiment of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, right up to war strength.

Representatives of the thirteen original States came to this City to share in the celebration. Military companies ranking in age with the First City Troop and the Fencibles gathered together their present-day representatives, donned their replicas of the uniforms used by their predecessors and traveled hundreds of miles to do honor to Philadelphia's Battalion.

Rarely in the history of parades in Philadelphia has one been seen, although comparatively brief, representing so much. It is a long step from the modern military organization back to the battalions of the American colonies preceding the French and Indian wars. A nation was formed out of a wilderness, twice repulsing the mother nation in its attempt to regain the child it had fostered; a neighboring Nation was defeated; there was internal strife resulting in four years of horror and bloodshed and in modern days a European Nation was stripped of its island possessions. A brief review of the marching companies, battalions and regiments in the parade, covers in an equally brief manner those remarkable stages of the country's advance as a military Nation. A synopsis of it follows:

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, 275 years continuous existence as a military organization, the Governor's Foot Guard, of Hartford, Conn., dating back to the Revolution; the Fencibles, organized for service in the War of 1812; the New Haven Grays, banded together

three years after the War of 1812, to serve their country in any possible emergency; the Putnam Phalanx, formed about the time of the War with Mexico, to memorialize General Washington and Israel Putnam and to serve the country in impending foreign wars; the Gate City Guard of Atlanta, the charter members of which fought on the Confederate side in the great struggle of the 60's; the Old Guard of the Second Regiment, N. G. P., representing the Northern side of that memorable conflict; the Old Guard of Philadelphia, another child of the Civil War; the Morris Guards of Atlantic City; the marines, jackies and the magnificent war strength regiment of the National Guard of Pennsylvania.

Broad Street was lined with spectators from the starting point of the parade, Columbia Avenue, to the point of dismissal at Federal Street. Four hours before the scheduled time for starting, crowds were gathering in the neighborhood of the Fencibles' Armory, the reviewing point, and when 3 o'clock came it was impossible to squeeze within three yards of the curb in that neighborhood. City Hall plaza was a mecca for thousands who selected that vantage point to witness the evolutions of the troops as they circled the building.

Ropes and lines of police kept the crowd in place, but shortly before 3:45 o'clock speeding motorcycle policemen, warning back the vehicles going north on Broad Street brought additional thousands hurrying to the rear of the waiting throng. The police were busy for a few minutes restraining the impatient mob, but before the squad of mounted police were in sight the crowd was ready for its lesson in history.

It was a day of triumph and glory for the State Fencibles, a fitting celebration of their Centennial. Perhaps never in its history has Philadelphia seen a military pageant that excelled the inspiring parade that passed down Broad Street from Columbia Avenue to Federal Street in sprightliness and beauty. The wide variety of colors and styles of the uniforms worn by the marchers gave to the procession a distinctive touch of pompous royalty.

The Commands appeared at their best when passing the Armory. A big grandstand had been erected there for reviewing purposes. Director Porter, the chief reviewing officer, was conspicuous in a silk hat, sitting in the center of the other reviewing officers, all of whom were uniformed. The critical eyes of Major General C. Bow Dougherty, Division Commander, N. G. P.; Colonel William Sharp, retired; Colonel F. M. Vandlin, Chief Quartermaster of the Division; Adjutant General Thomas J. Stewart, N. G. P., and Lieutenant-Colonel Lucien M. Wiler, retired, passed over each company.

As was expected, the full war strength regiment, accoutered by Brigadier General Price from three regiments of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, made the impression of the day. More than a thousand strong, the militiamen looked as though they were just going to the battlefield. Their equipage was almost the same as carried on the firing line in modern warfare.

The brilliant uniforms of the State Fencibles were very conspicuous. Their two hundred odd members stood out boldly in their flashing scarlet coats and big furry shakos; trousers of dark blue tint and a wide white stripe. On the breast of each dangled an abundance of golden spangles and cords, and the ankles of the members sported white spats.

As the companies passed the reviewing stand every head turned facing the reviewers. The straight lines, the rhythmic rise and fall of the lines of spats and the proud bearing of the Fencibles called forth the admiration of everybody, and the cheers they received reverberated between the buildings with almost deafening intensity.

Bringing up the rear of the Fencibles were the stately ranks of the Old Guard, garbed in the more somber color of blue with trimmings of gold. Not to be outdone by their foster sons, the members of the Old Guard, many with flowing beards and silvery locks, spruced up and paraded by the reviewing stand like a lot of youngsters.



In speaking of the parade, one of the newspapers said:

Arrayed in brilliant uniforms and marching to the martial airs, the State Fencibles and the visiting military organizations presented an imposing spectacle in the parade given yesterday afternoon as a climax to the Centennial Celebration of the former. \* \* \* \* \*

Of particular interest in the procession was the appearance of a National Guard Regiment of full war strength. It was the first time since the Spanish-American War that a Regiment, with its full complement of men and equipment, has been assembled. The entire First Brigade, N. G. P., under Brigadier General W. G. Price, was pressed into service to recruit the regiment. Each actual regiment of the brigade formed one battalion. In its ranks were machine guns, ammunition wagons, commissariat wagons, ambulances and all equipment needed by an active military organization.

General Price acted as Colonel of the regiment and the First Battalion, which was composed of the First Regiment, which was under the command of Colonel W. F. Eidell, with the rank of Major. The Second Battalion was made up of the Third Regiment, under the command of Colonel Caldwell Biddle and the third was composed of the Second Regiment, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Rose; Colonel Hamilton D. Turner, Commander of the Second Regiment, was the Lieutenant Colonel.

The men of the war regiment, in their brown khaki uniforms, presented a contrast to the other military organizations which seemed to vie with each other in brilliancy of their dress and equipment. They wore the service uniform, carrying blanket rolls, canteens and haversacks. The complement of twenty-seven army escort wagons were lent by the Thirteenth and Third Regiments. The equipment of the machine gun company was loaned by the Federal Government and manned by the National Guardsmen.

In the vanguard of the procession came a detachment of sixteen mounted policemen led by Acting Lieutenant Buchler. Following these came a battalion of marines with their band and three companies of sailors. The excellent marching of the trained sea fighters brought a rousing cheer from the spectators. The provisional war regiment concluded the First Division.

The Second Division was led by the Fencibles in their scarlet uniforms and tall fur shakos. Then came the Fencibles' Old Guard in their new and brilliant uniforms, which is a replica of the battle garb of 1814. It consists of a dark blue swallow tailed coat, light blue trousers with buff stripes, red and gold belt and baldric. With the exception of Major Furth, the Old Guard wore the ancient "Tar-pot" hats.

Another newspaper said:

There was the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, the oldest military organization in the country, older than the country



itself, although the present strength of the organization is seven hundred men, there were only thirty-five who came to Philadelphia to aid in the celebration. But that slim representation upheld with ease the worldwide reputation of their comrades.

Next to the Fencibles in attraction were the New Haven Grays, another body with a creditable history. Founded in 1816, the Grays have the reputation of having furnished more commissioned officers for the Civil War than any similar organization.

The quaintest appearing organization in line was the Putnam Phalanx, of Hartford, Conn. The members looked like so many Continental soldiers in their three-cornered hats, buff uniforms and knee boots. A girl in the grandstand aptly described them when she whispered to her mother: "Oh, Mamma, they look like 'Minute Men,' don't they?" Preceding them was the old Colonial Band from Sunbury, Pa., the players using instruments dating back in many cases before the Revolutionary War.

Another interesting company was seen in the Old Gate City Guard, of Atlanta, Ga. Like the Old Guard of the Fencibles, they marched behind flags and banners so old that they had to be kept furled. The members, all of them past the age of real activity, showed few signs of weariness, and marched along apparently unheeding to the demonstrations of admiration they encouraged. The Old Guard of the Second Regiment, National Guards of Pennsylvania, also evidenced its ability to "come back."

The Morris Guards of Atlantic City, wearing uniforms of blue and white, and the odd-looking and top-heavy shakos, followed in the wake of their own band, and presented a fine appearance. The Philadelphia Police Band made its initial appearance in a street parade. It was next to the last body in line, another detail of mounted police following.

A big banquet and a vaudeville performance in the Bellevue-Stratford ended the ceremonies of the day. The banquet was given at 6 o'clock to the visiting organizations and the National Guardsmen. The entertainment started at 9 o'clock and was made up of headliners of the Keith circuit, brought here from New York. The program was arranged and carried out under the supervision of Miss Frances Rockefeller King, a niece of the "Oil King."

The last of the celebration came the following day, the most part of which was spent in automobile trips around the City, giving the visitors a chance to see all the interesting sights, historical places and the hundred and one things for which the City is noted.

The following organizations were represented at the Celebration:

Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts.  
Putnam Phalanx.  
Gate City Guard of Atlanta.  
Sons of the Revolution.  
Company B, Pennsylvania Engineers.  
Society of the War of 1812.  
Infantry Corps of National Guard of the City of Philadelphia.  
Detachment of United States Navy.  
Detachment of United States Marines.  
Detachment of United States Soldiers.  
Provisional Regiment, N. G. P., composed of officers and men from  
First, Second, Third and Sixth Regiments.  
Varnum Continentals of East Greenwich, R. I.  
Old Guard of New York.  
Washington Infantry of Pittsburg.  
Morris Guards of Atlantic City.  
Old Guard of the Infantry Corps, Second Regiment, N. G. P.  
Albany Burgess Corps.  
First Company Governor's Foot Guard.  
Fifth Maryland N. G.  
Duquesne Grays.  
New Haven Grays.  
Richmond Blues.  
Old Guards State Fencibles.  
Infantry Battalion State Fencibles.

Just prior to the Anniversary some correspondent sent the Author the following bit of Philadelphia reminiscence:\*

The State Fencibles will celebrate their Centennial in 1913, and the fact recalls some memories of the famous organization. Half a century ago the Fencibles were not housed in a spacious armory such as they have today. Instead their quarters were the top floor of a plain brick building on Broad Street, just below Race, the first floor of which was a flour depot, and the second floor a primary school, of which the writer was a pupil. A rope and pulley hoist connecting the various floors ran through our dingy class-room, and our lessons were not infrequently enlivened by the circus-like scene of a man and a barrel of flour being lifted to a floor above. It was an unfit place for a school, and equally unfit for an armory, but it served the Fencibles who saw service as early as 1813, and plenty of service in the Mexican War, and later in the Civil War. The organization was formed in 1813 by Captain Clement C. Biddle. Colonel James Page

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\*The Author submits this reminiscence just as it was received, but cannot vouch for its authenticity.

was at the head of the Command for many years, until 1860; and after him came Major John W. Ryan.

Speaking of the early militia recalls the early artillery tests in 1842-3 which, as I have read, were held on a spacious lot lying west of "Harding's Tavern." This was a squatty-looking edifice situated just below the west approach to the "wire bridge." At the front entrance was a large wooden trough, or aquarium, containing goldfish, and there were few boys in that section of West Philadelphia, which was little built up then, who were not familiar with Harding's goldfish.

On February 24, 1914, the following, concerning the Fencibles' Centennial appeared in the *Hartford Daily Courant*:

The year 1913 was the Centennial Anniversary of the State Fencibles and our Battalion (the Putnam Phalanx) was invited to visit that City and participate with them in the celebration of this anniversary. Our Command left here on the morning of May 22, en route to Philadelphia.

At Philadelphia the Battalion was received by a delegation of the Fencibles, the Old Guard and the New Haven Grays and escorted to the Hotel Walton, which was headquarters while in that City. The short march was particularly interesting to the crowd of spectators and when the drum corps of our Battalion rendered martial music along the line, it called forth bursts of applause and appreciation. Our reception and entertainment had been well planned by the Fencibles. We were escorted to the old famous Independence Hall and entertained by the addresses of welcome to the visiting military.

These exercises being over, we were escorted to the river and taken on board a steamer for a trip down to League Island, where we were received by the Commander. All the courtesies were extended to us and we were shown the very interesting things at the Island. Then we were taken to Washington Park, where a planked shad dinner was served. The relish with which these shad were eaten would almost lead one to believe that they had been imported from the Connecticut River. Music was furnished during the dinner, the interesting part of it being, that every instrument used was over a century old.\*

The following day afforded us some leisure in the morning for visiting the interesting points of the City, and in the afternoon the Command joined in and participated in the grand parade, which was the feature of the celebration. The display made by the many military companies along the line of march was marked for its splendor, and the Phalanx was the recipient of ovations all along the line of march. In the evening a dinner and entertainment was given all the visitors, which was largely attended and thoroughly enjoyed.

The following morning a tour of the City was provided, after which the Command took leave of the many friends and returned to Hartford.

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\*The band referred to is the old Colonial Band of Sunbury, Penna. See page 32.

## CHAPTER III.

### CURRENT EVENTS 1913-1914.

RESIGNATION OF MAJOR BRAZER—ELECTION OF CAPTAIN THOMAS S. LANARD AS MAJOR—DINNER BY MAJOR LANARD TO COMMAND—HIKE TO FORT MERCER—PARADE ARMY AND NAVY UNION—RECEPTION TO COMMANDANT—ANNIVERSARY OF BUCKSHOT WAR—RECEPTION TO MAJOR BRAZER, RETIRED—INVITATIONS TO VISIT SECOND INFANTRY, N. J.—VISIT TO NEW YORK—MEXICAN CRISIS, 1914—101ST ANNIVERSARY OF FENCIBLES—VISIT OF ANCIENT AND HONORABLE ARTILLERY OF BOSTON—PRESENTATION OF CUP—LETTER TO CAPTAIN COADY.

Immediately after the close of the 100th Anniversary celebration May, 1913, Major Thurber T. Brazer tendered his resignation as Commanding Officer, to take effect at the expiration of his commission, June 14th, 1913.

Since his first connection with the Command in 1879 Major Brazer was always one of the active moving spirits of the Fencibles and the tender of his resignation came as a great surprise to all the officers of the Command. The Major, however, insisted that his health and business prevented him from further continuing as the active head, and therefore, refused the tender made by the Board of Officers of a fifth commission as Commanding Officer.

A newspaper speaking of his resignation said:

After a service of thirty years and upwards, twenty of which in command, Major Brazer has laid down the cares of office in relinquishing the Command of the State Fencibles' Battalion. Although his Battalion was not a part of the National Guard, yet it maintained its autonomy, and through the efforts of the Major was placed upon a firm basis. Following the system of the N. G. P. as to electing officers for specified terms, the near approach of the expiration of the fourth period of five years each caused the officers to again tender the Major a term of five years. Having successfully aided in carrying through the recent big celebration of the Centennial, the Major

finally decided to step aside. His successor, Captain Thomas S. Lanard, the Battalion Adjutant for several years, is one capable of maintaining the pace set for so many years. The regret which those of former years in the service feel at the retirement of Major Brazer is tempered with the knowledge that the administration has fallen into good hands.

The high esteem in which Major Brazer was held by the members of the Command may be gathered from the following letter:

MAJOR THURBER T. BRAZER, *Retired*.

It is my pleasure to inform you that on July 10th, 1913, the Board of Officers unanimously voted to elect you an Honorary Member of the Infantry Battalion State Fencibles, and also to present to you all uniforms and equipment, including side arms worn by you while its Commander.

It is our sincere hope that you will always maintain an interest in your old Command; I have the honor to extend to you on behalf of the Commandant, the officers and the men of the Battalion, our respect and esteem, I am

Very respectfully,

MONTRAVILLE SMITH, JR.,  
*Adjutant.*

On June 23d, 1913, the Board of Officers convened and elected Thomas S. Lanard as Commanding Officer with the rank of Major.

One of the newspapers in speaking of the election said:

It is with a feeling of the greatest pleasure and satisfaction that we join with a wide circle of warm personal friends and acquaintances in extending hearty congratulations to Thomas S. Lanard, for seven years past Captain and Adjutant of the State Fencibles, upon his recent elevation to the higher and more important rank and position of Major, the advancement having been made a few days ago as successor to Thurber T. Brazer, who had commanded the organization for the past twenty years.\* \* \* \* \*

Major Lanard is a member of the Philadelphia Bar, and has been connected with the State Fencibles since June, 1905, when he enlisted as a private in Company B, and was later commissioned first lieutenant. A few years later he was commissioned captain and adjutant, which positions he has since filled up to his recent promotion to be major. Of pronounced military capacity and zealous and untiring in all his efforts and activities, Major Lanard has materially



assisted in preserving for the State Fencibles their past high record for efficiency of service, and he brings to his new Command and increased rank every purpose and qualification that the exacting requirements demand from the busy man of affairs when he assumes the patriotic roll of the citizen soldier.

The first event of importance after the election of the new Commanding Officer was a dinner given by him, the invitation to which was as follows:

MAJOR THOMAS S. LANARD

Requests your presence at a Dinner  
Given by him to the Officers and Members of the  
Infantry Battalion State Fencibles  
At the Armory, Broad and Race Sts., Philadelphia,  
Monday evening, July 14, at 7 o'clock.

A newspaper speaking of this event, said:

Officers and men and members of the State Fencibles and Old Guard were last night the guests of the new Commanding Officer of that Infantry Battalion, Major Thomas S. Lanard. The function took place in the spacious drill room of the Fencibles' Armory, on Broad below Race Street.

Two hundred men were present, all in military uniform. Majors W. Wesley Chew, William A. Witherup and Thurber T. Brazer, who are the surviving past commanders of the Battalion, were among the guests of honor.

Captain and Surgeon Frank N. Greene was the toastmaster. Major Lanard, who was elected recently to succeed Major Brazer on the latter's retirement, made the principal address. Other toasts were responded to by Major Emanuel Furth for the Old Guard, Captain Edward E. Packer for the Staff, Captain John D. Garcia for the line officers, Sergeant Major Harry S. Porter for the non-commissioned officers and a representative from each of the four companies on behalf of the men in the rank and file.

On July 1st James D. Patterson resigned as Lieutenant, Company D. On July 9th Henry L. Woodland tendered his resignation as Second Lieutenant, Company C. On July 17th Robert R. McAtee was elected Second Lieutenant, Company C. On July 28th John Lutz was elected Second Lieutenant, Company D. On July 31st Edwin J. Prittie was elected Captain, Company C.

The first military event of importance under the new Commander was to be a hike into New Jersey.

The announcement of this event was as follows:

The State Fencibles will start on a "hike" August 29th. The men will leave the Armory on Broad Street and march down Market Street to the ferry; from Camden they will march to Gloucester and camp there over night.

The following day they expect to reach Red Bank, below Fort Mercer, where they will be reviewed by Director Porter. After the review, field exercises will be held. These will consist of outposting, skirmishing, guard mount and evening parade. About 175 men are expected to go on the hike. Major Thomas S. Lanard will be in command. The four companies which compose the Battalion are under Captains John D. Garcia,\* George B. Davis, Edwin J. Prittie and Joseph L. Dunn.

Arrangements having been completed for a four-day hike, on August 14th, the Command was assembled for Battalion drill and inspection, preliminary to the outing. The Command was well represented on this occasion.

This hike having for its destination National Park, New Jersey, it became necessary to secure permission to enter the State of New Jersey under arms.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY,  
Office of the Adjutant General.  
TRENTON, August 11, 1913.

Special Orders No. 76.

Permission is hereby granted the Infantry Battalion State Fencibles of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to enter this State, under arms, on August 29 to 31, inclusive, and September 1, 1913, for the purpose of taking practice marches.

By order of the Acting Governor,  
W. F. SADLER, JR.,  
*The Adjutant General.*

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\*The commanding officer being ill, this hike was made under the command of Captain Garcia.

One of the important army and naval affairs of recent years held in Philadelphia was the parade and banquet of the Army and Navy Union held on September 10th, 1913. The invitation in connection with the affair was as follows:

MAJOR THOMAS S. LANARD,  
*Commanding State Fencibles,*

My Dear Major:

I have the honor and the pleasure to invite you and the Staff, and the companies of the Infantry Battalion State Fencibles to participate in our great military parade and demonstration of the 16th National Encampment of the Army and Navy Union, U. S. A., on Wednesday, September 10th, 1913, at 3 P. M. sharp.

The parade will consist of four divisions.

The first division will compose the Brigade of Marines and Blue-jackets from the League Island Navy Yard.

The second division will compose the National Guard of Pennsylvania, the Naval Reserves and the Infantry Battalion State Fencibles.

The third division will compose Veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic, Foreign Service, Spanish-American War, General Service Corps of Regular Army, Naval Veterans and Sons of Veterans Reserves.

The fourth division will compose the Wanamaker Cadets, Girard College Cadets, the Boy Scouts and Boys' Brigade.

The route of the parade will be from Broad and Susquehanna Avenue to Wharton Street.

Trusting you will favor us with an early reply, I remain as ever

Sincerely and fraternally,

CAPTAIN HARRY EDWARDS,  
*Chairman Parade Committee,*  
*Army and Navy Union, U. S. A.*

On October 8, 1913, an invitation was received from the Boston Light Infantry Veteran Corps to attend the One Hundred and Seventeenth Anniversary Celebration of that Company at the American House on Monday evening, October 18th. Reception was called at 6:30 o'clock, dinner served 7 o'clock. Several members of the Fencibles were present.

The first public reception to the new Commandant, Major Thomas S. Lanard, was tendered by the officers and members on November 26th, 1913. The invitation being as follows:

1813

1913

## INFANTRY BATTALION STATE FENCIBLES

Requests the Honor of Your Presence

At Its

## MILITARY RECEPTION

To

Major Thomas S. Lanard

Wednesday Evening, November 26, 1913

At The

Armory, Broad and Race Streets

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Military and Naval Guests

Will Please Attend

In Uniform

Exhibition Drill by

United States Marine Corps

Dancing.

The military ball and reception to the Commanding Officer was held in the Armory, Broad and Race Streets, Wednesday evening, November 26. Many prominent military men were present. An exhibition drill by United States Marines was one of the principal features.

Following the reception a military march was formed, in which all military and naval guests participated. The remainder of the evening was devoted to dancing.

The Armory was decorated with national and city colors, palms and other potted plants. Music was rendered by an orchestra selected from the Fencibles' Band. The Honorary Committee was Major W. Wes. Chew, Major William A. Witherup, Major Thurber T. Brazer, Captain John D. Garcia, Captain Joseph L. Dunn, Captain Edwin J. Prittie, Captain George S. Davis, Captain Frank N. Greene, Captain Edward E. Packer, Captain A. H. Burton and Captain Henry T. Porter.

On November 8 H. Stanley Ellis resigned his commission as Captain Company B. On November 12 Henry T. Porter was elected Captain Company B. On December 4 an election was held for First Lieutenant of Company C, Sergeant Herbert A. Lister was elected.

On December 17, 1913, the Command assembled to celebrate the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the Buckshot War and paraded down Broad to South Penn Square, to Market, to Fifth and countermarched to the Armory.

Upon the return, the four companies held a competitive drill for the Commandant's Cup, recently presented by Major Lanard.

The Buckshot War is little known to the present generation. A general election in October, 1838, the Democrats and Whigs contested the ticket for the Legislature. There developed such strong feeling that a civil war was threatened, and in this emergency the Governor proclaimed a rebellion and made a requisition for troops. In issuing his order, the Governor directed that the volunteers should load their guns with buckshot. From this the term "Buckshot War" arose.

On December 19, 1913, to honor Major Brazer, the retired Commander of State Fencibles, a reception and banquet was held at the Armory.

*The Evening Telegraph* in speaking of this, said:

Major Thurber T. Brazer, retired, of the Infantry Battalion State Fencibles, was the guest of honor at a testimonial banquet in the Armory, Broad and Race Streets, given by the Board of Officers of the Battalion. The affair surpassed any event of this nature held by the Fencibles in recent years, and brought together many of Major Brazer's civil and military friends.

Major Brazer is one of the best known Fencibles in the City, his connection with the Command dating from 1879, and as its Commanding Officer from 1893. Many of the principal events in the history of the State Fencibles were enacted during his regime. He was in command of the Fencibles during the Spanish American War and also when the Battalion visited Atlanta and other Southern cities.

In 1912 Major Brazer, with the Command, visited New Haven and New York, and in June of this year the State Fencibles celebrated the One Hundredth Anniversary with an assemblage of ancient military commands of the country.

At the opening of the dinner Captain Greene presented to Major Lanard, the new Fencible Commander, a beautiful sword engraved as follows:

Presented to Major Thomas S. Lanard  
December 19, 1913, by the  
Officers of the Infantry Battalion State Fencibles  
for faithful services rendered.



At the conclusion of the dinner an engrossed set of resolutions were presented to Major Brazer, which read as follows:

At a meeting of the Board of Officers of the Infantry Battalion State Fencibles held at the Armory, Broad and Race Streets, Philadelphia, on the evening of October 8th, 1913, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, Thurber T. Brazer enlisted in Company D, June 26th, 1879, and was appointed Corporal March 11th, 1882; Sergeant, July 27th, 1882; elected and commissioned Second Lieutenant August 2nd, 1883; First Lieutenant, September 16th, 1885; Captain, June 7th, 1886; Major, June 14th, 1893; re-elected and commissioned June 14th, 1898; June 14th, 1903; June 14th, 1908, and

WHEREAS, at the expiration of his commission, June 14th, 1913, he declined the re-election for a further term of five years, and

WHEREAS, thirty-four years of his life have been devoted to the progress and advancement of the Battalion, and

WHEREAS, during his connection with the Battalion many of the principal events in its history have been enacted, and

WHEREAS, under his command the Battalion marched to the Spanish-American War in 1898; made its visit to Atlanta, Georgia, and other Southern Cities, 1911; visited New Haven, Conn., 1912, and celebrated its One Hundredth Anniversary at Philadelphia 1913.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, That we extend to him our sincere thanks for his long and faithful service, his devotion to duty, his loyalty to the organization, and his efforts in the upbuilding of the Battalion, and that we regret the voluntary severance of his connection with it as Commandant.

Be it further RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions be publicly presented to Major Thurber T. Brazer, and also a copy spread upon the minutes of this meeting.

THOMAS S. LANARD,  
*Major Commanding.*

JOHN D. GARCIA,  
*Captain Co. A.*  
JOSEPH L. DUNN,  
*Captain Co. D.*  
ALFRED H. BURTON,  
*Captain and Commissary.*  
GEORGE S. DAVIS,  
*Captain and Engineer.*  
EDWARD E. PACKER,  
*Captain (Retired).*

EDWIN JOHN PRITTE,  
*Captain Co. C.*  
EDWARD L. LANNEAU,  
*Captain and Quartermaster.*  
FRANK N. GREENE,  
*Captain and Surgeon.*  
M. H. SMITH, JR.,  
*First Lieut. and Adjutant.*  
EDGAR ENGLE,  
*First Lieutenant Co. C.*

JOSEPH A. JUMPE,  
*First Lieutenant Co. B.*

PAUL L. GARCIA,  
*Second Lieutenant Co. A.*

JOHN LUTZ,  
*Second Lieutenant Co. D.*

WM. H. HINKEL,  
*Quartermaster Sergeant.*

J. WILSON GLASS,  
*Hospital Sergeant.*

H. T. PORTER,  
*Captain Co. B.*

H. A. LISTER,  
*First Lieutenant Co. C.*

ROBT. R. MCATEE,  
*Second Lieutenant Co. C.*

J. GILLET MOE,  
*Sergeant Major.*

CHAS. H. MERKLE,  
*Commissary Sergeant.*

JAMES G. BURTON,  
*Color Sergeant.*

DANIEL W. LANARD,  
*Chief Musician.*

Some time later the following appeared in one of our newspapers:

A dispatch received today from Harrisburg said that Major Thurber T. Brazer, formerly of the State Fencibles' Battalion, was today retired as Major in the National Guard because of his service in the Guard during the Spanish-American War.

On February 14, 1914, the following letter was received from the Adjutant of the Second Infantry, N. G. N. J.

The Second Infantry, N. G. N. J., will tender a review to Brigadier General Wilbur F. Sadler, the Adjutant General of New Jersey, at the Regimental Armory, Trenton, on Monday evening, February 23d, and an invitation is hereby extended to the officers of the Infantry Battalion State Fencibles to be present on that occasion.

It is suggested that such officers as may find it convenient to attend wear their full dress uniform. This, however, is left, of course, to their own pleasure. We will be pleased to have them attend in any dress they may see fit to wear.

An invitation was extended to Major Thomas S. Lanard and such officers and members of his Command to attend the ball of the Old Guard of the City of New York at Madison Square Garden, New York City, Thursday evening, January 5, 1914.

An invitation was received from the Washington Artillery of New Orleans to be present at the celebration of its Seventy-fifth Anniversary on February 22d, 1914.

On Monday evening, March 30th, the Command assembled

for parade in honor of the Thirty-eighth Anniversary of the appointment of the State Fencibles to represent the State of Pennsylvania in the Centennial Legion.

In the early part of April, 1914, the Mexican political affairs reached a crisis and as always in times of flood, famine or war, Philadelphia rose enthusiastically to the emergency, eager to do her part.

Young Philadelphians rushed to the recruiting stations. Military organizations called the roll and took stock of men and arms. Retired military men offered to re-enter the service. Amateur aviators and aeroplane experts tendered their services to the country, and every office and station of the army and navy in this city was crowded with citizens tingling with war fever. Both from the National Guard and Naval Militia came word that they were ready for any call.

The *North American* on April 21, 1914, in speaking of this, said:

Most expressive of all the demonstrations of the support of the national government in the Mexican situation, however, was the first offer of a full volunteer regiment.

The first offer of voluntary equipment of a full regiment came from the Infantry Battalion State Fencibles.

Major Thomas S. Lanard, of the State Fencibles, forwarded his organization's offer of a full regiment to Congressman J. Washington Logue at Washington, and immediately issued orders for the establishment of a provisional recruiting station at the State Fencibles' Armory, Broad and Race Streets, this morning.

The State Fencibles, which served with distinction in the War of 1812, in the Mexican War, in the Civil War and in the Spanish-American War, are burning with a desire to see active service once more and wipe out the humiliation heaped upon them during the car strike of 1910.

Politicians at that time were responsible for having the State Fencibles called out and sent to Kensington to prevent rioting, but with orders to hurt nobody under penalty of criminal prosecution. Under these orders the State Fencibles stood defenseless under attack from rioters.\* They are anxious to wipe out the score in battle against a foreign foe and show themselves worthy of their traditions.

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\*This was the first time since the Strike of 1910 that any Philadelphia paper ever attempted to explain to the public or to apologize for the errors of the City administration of that period. For a complete account of the State Fencibles' activities during the Strike see Book entitled "State Fencibles and Its Visit to Atlanta and Other Southern Cities, 1911," by Lanard, on page 61; also Book "One Hundred Years With State Fencibles," by Lanard, 1913, page 389.

Major Lanard's offer of a full regiment was made in a letter to Congressman Logue as follows:

I note from the evening papers that Congress is willing to give the President the necessary authority to uphold the dignity and the honor of our Nation.

The military organization, which I have the honor to command, the Infantry Battalion State Fencibles, was organized for the second war with Great Britain and at a time when the country stood in need of its citizen soldiers. We served our country during that war, the Mexican War, the Civil and the Spanish-American Wars, and today stand ready to do our small part if our services are required.

As you well know, we have at the present time a battalion of four companies of approximately 250 men, armed and equipped, and if the emergency should arise and the country need some volunteers, I would consider it a pleasure and privilege to have an opportunity of increasing my Command to a full regiment of 1000 men. We have made arrangements at the Armory for the provisional mustering of additional men, and in the event of our tender of service being accepted, I feel confident that I could have the regiment under arms at a very early date.

Without waiting for the acceptance of their offer of service, the State Fencibles at 8 o'clock the next morning opened a provisional recruiting station at their Armory, where many volunteers were examined and enlisted provisionally, pending orders from Washington.\*

*The Philadelphia Inquirer* said:

The State Fencibles received a communication from the War Department yesterday in answer to their letter volunteering a full regiment of Infantry.

The offer was made through Congressman J. Washington Logue and the latter referred it to Secretary of War Garrison. Major Lanard received a telegram from Secretary Garrison informing him that his offer had received consideration and that a letter was on its way to Philadelphia.

On April 27, 1914, Joseph A. Jumpe resigned his commission as Lieutenant of Company B. On June 11th Captain Edward J. Prittie tendered his resignation as Captain Company C. On June 12 First Lieutenant and Adjutant

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\*There was no call for State troops for this emergency.



Monte Smith and Second Lieutenant Edward Holland, Company C, tendered their resignations. On August 11th Edwin Lanneau resigned his commission as Captain and Quartermaster. On November 8th H. A. Lister resigned his commission as Lieutenant Company C.

On May 2d the Command assembled at the Armory for inspection by the Director of the Department of Public Safety.

On May 23d the Command assembled for parade in honor of the 101st Anniversary of the Fencibles. After the parade the Command in its fatigue uniform assembled at the Continental Hotel, where a banquet was served.

In the early part of September, 1914, the Commanding Officer received a letter from the Commandant of the Ancient and Honorable Company of Massachusetts, that they would visit Philadelphia in October.

The Armory question\* was unsettled and it was a very critical time in the history of the Fencibles. The Commanding Officer deemed it advisable to bring the matter to the attention of His Honor, the Mayor and also the City Councils and the following communication was sent:

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston (300 officers and men) will visit the City of Philadelphia on Tuesday, October 6th and remain until the 8th. While in Philadelphia they will be entertained by the Infantry Battalion State Fencibles, also at Lu Lu Temple.

The visit of the "Ancients" is to celebrate their 277th Anniversary, it being their custom to visit a different city each year. Their last visit to Philadelphia was in 1892. This is the oldest military organization in the United States and in its ranks are found the leading business men and citizens of Boston.

A few years ago they visited England where they were entertained by His Majesty, King George, the Fifth, at Buckingham Palace. On the occasions of their visits to various cities in the past the executive and legislative branches of the city government have in some way recognized their presence and extended to them, by resolutions, etc., the good wishes of the people.

Knowing that our city is anxious at all times to live up to its reputation for hospitality and brotherly love, and believing that you would

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\*See Chapter IV. The fight lasting from March, 1914, to April, 1916.



not desire such a distinguished organization to visit this city without having the fact brought to your attention, I therefore take this opportunity of so advising you.

The Active Command and the Old Guard proceeded to make arrangements for the entertainment of the Ancients as follows:

Tuesday, October 6th:

- 1:15 Arrive (Broad Street Station) Philadelphia. On the arrival, the Command to be received by the Infantry Battalion State Fencibles, the Old Guard State Fencibles, and the Mounted Guard of Lu Lu Temple.
- 1:30 Line will form for parade. The Command to be reviewed on the North Plaza of City Hall by His Honor Mayor Blankenburg and members of Councils.
- 4:30 Assemble at Hotel Adelphia.
- 5:00 Parade and review to be tendered Captain James D. Coady and members of the A. & H. A. Co. by the Wanamaker Commercial Institute at their Armory, Wanamaker Store.

Wednesday:

- 10:30 A. M. Assemble at Armory State Fencibles, Broad and Race Streets, for automobile ride, visiting Fairmount Park and other points of interest.
- 12:00 Noon. Luncheon, Country Club.
- 2:30 P. M. Arrive at Armory.
- 4:30 P. M. Assemble at Hotel Adelphia. (All members of the Shrine to report to Potentate George Shackford; all others to report to Major Thomas S. Lanard.)
- 4:45 P. M. Line will form and march to the State Fencibles' Armory, escorted by the Lu Lu Band, where all except Shriners will remain. The Shriners will then proceed to Lu Lu Temple, Spring Garden below Broad Street.
- 5:00 P. M. Dinner at Lu Lu Temple.
- 5:00 P. M. Dinner at State Fencibles' Armory.
- 7:00 P. M. Smoker and entertainment at State Fencibles' Armory.
- 10:30 P. M. Line will form at State Fencibles' Armory and march to Lu Lu Temple.
- 11:00 P. M. Smoker and entertainment at Lu Lu Temple.

Thursday:

- 10:00 A. M. Visit to points of interest in city.
- 2:00 P. M. Escort will meet "Ancients" at hotel for Broad Street Station.

On Tuesday, October 7th, all arrangements being completed for the entertainment of the "Ancients," they arrived at Broad Street Station and were met by the Fencibles and the Old Guard and Mounted Guard of Lu Lu Temple.

*The Philadelphia Record* said of the occasion:

Celebrating their two hundred and seventy-seventh field day, 350 members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, arrived in this city yesterday for a three-day stay. They will be the guests of the State Fencibles and also the Lu Lu Temple Shriners while here and a varied program is planned for their entertainment. They are on their way home from Gettysburg, where they celebrated the first part of their anniversary.

Met at Broad Street by the Fencibles and the Lu Lu Temple Mounted Guard, all in full dress uniform, they were escorted to the North Plaza of City Hall, where an engrossed copy of welcome resolutions was presented to them by George McCurdy, President of Common Council. Afterward, Director Porter, acting in the Mayor's stead, extended the visitors a royal welcome to the city. They were also greeted by Major Thomas S. Lanard, Commanding the State Fencibles, and Tax Receiver W. Freeland Kendrick, Potentate of Lu Lu Temple. The response was made by Captain James D. Coady, Commander of the historic artillerymen.

Following these exercises, they marched to the Hotel Adelphia, where they will be quartered during their stay. The Philadelphia Police Band furnished the marching music.

At 5:30 they went to Wanamaker's Store, where they were treated to a review and drill of the Wanamaker Cadet Corps. Last night at the Hotel Adelphia there was a reception for the visitors, followed by a banquet. Many of the prominent members of Lu Lu Temple and the State Fencibles were present.

This morning more than a hundred automobiles from the Lu Lu Automobile Club will meet the visitors at their hotel and take them to the Lu Lu Country Club at Edge Hill, Montgomery County.

In the afternoon the Fencibles and Lu Lu Guard will escort the visitors to Lu Lu Temple on Spring Garden Street, where half of the company will be the guests at dinner of the members of the Shrine, and the other half at a dinner given by the State Fencibles in their Armory at Broad and Race Streets. A vaudeville entertainment will follow at the Temple.

On Thursday morning the visitors will go to the Philadelphia Navy Yard and to the Convict Ship. They leave for home Thursday afternoon.

One of the features of the visit of the "Ancients" was the dinner at the Armory where they presented to the Commander of the Fencibles a beautiful loving cup measuring over 36 inches in height, with the following inscription:

Presented to  
 Infantry Battalion State Fencibles  
 Major Thomas S. Lanard, Commanding  
 As a Souvenir of the Visit of the  
 Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company  
 of Massachusetts  
 Under the Command of  
 Capt. James D. Coady  
 October, 1914.

On the return of the Ancients to Boston, the following letter was sent by the Fencibles:

PHILADELPHIA, October 23d, 1914.

CAPTAIN JAMES D. COADY,  
 Faneuil Hall,  
 Boston, Mass.

My Dear Captain:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your kind letter of 15th inst., which I had the pleasure of reading at the meeting of the Board of Officers last evening. I know that I express the feeling of the entire Board when I say that it was a pleasure for us to have the privilege of entertaining the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, and that the memory of your visit to Philadelphia will linger long with us. The officers made many pleasant acquaintances and look forward with pleasant anticipation to an early meeting with your Honorable Command.

On behalf of the Board I desire again to express our thanks for the beautiful cup you presented to us. We placed the same in the window of the Bailey, Banks & Biddle Company, our leading jewelry firm, and it was greatly admired by all who had the privilege of seeing it. I also desire to extend our thanks for the four-volume history of your Command, which you sent to the Armory on Wednesday, the 7th inst.

Any time that you may happen to be in our city, I would be pleased to have you call at the Armory, where you will always find some one who will be glad to see you or any members of your Command.

Very respectfully,

THOMAS S. LANARD,  
*Major.*

## CHAPTER IV.

### THE ARMORY QUESTION.

THE FIRST MEETING PLACES—THE FIRST ARMORY—THE CITY ARMORY—REBUILDING OF ARMORY—FIRST RUMOR TO OUST FENCIBLES—LETTERS—ACTION BY CITY—STAY OF PROCEEDINGS—COURT PROCEEDINGS—SECOND ATTEMPT TO GAIN POSSESSION—LATER COURT PROCEEDINGS—BOTH SIDES PARLEY—ELECTION OF MAYOR SMITH—INTERVIEW WITH MAYOR—FENCIBLES VICTORIOUS—PASSAGE OF ORDINANCE—CELEBRATION AT ARMORY—LETTER OF THANKS TO MAYOR SMITH.

For a long period after its organization the State Fencibles had no permanent home or armory. The meetings were held in the State House Yard, Mink's Tavern, Chalkley Bakers's, Rowland Smith's and many other notable places in the city. Later when the personal property of the Command increased in value, it was deemed advisable to lease Military Hall, where they remained until 1845, when the Command moved to the second floor of a building at Eighth and Chestnut Streets, now the site of Green's Hotel. In 1851 they moved to the fourth floor of the same building, where there was more floor space for drill. During the Spring of 1859 a change was made to more commodious quarters at 505 Chestnut Street. On November 1st, 1871, the Fencibles moved into new quarters in the City Armory, Broad Street below Race.

Many will no doubt remember the old ramshackle of a barn, an old dilapidated structure as it stood on Broad Street about 1883. The First Regiment had abandoned it and the question was, what should the City do with it? It was Major Ryan, of the Fencibles, who stepped into the breach and said to the City, "We will take the Armory off your hands and will raise enough money to put an armory



ARMORY-STATE FENCIBLES  
Broad and Race Streets, Philadelphia.





there that will be a matter of glory and pride to the City of Philadelphia.”

For some reason never fully or satisfactorily explained, the Fencibles, instead of purchasing the ground, entered into a lease with the City of Philadelphia for the ground for a period of ten years at a nominal rent, and then proceeded to erect the present handsome armory thereon, at the cost of over \$100,000, the entire sum being raised by the Fencibles.

In February the Command moved to the fourth floor of 1909 Market Street during the rebuilding of the Armory.

On September 22d, 1884, the new Armory having been finished, the Command took formal possession.

The Battalion had no sooner entered its new quarters, when the jealous eyes of many were upon them, and long before the expiration of the first lease, certain persons were at work to prevent its renewal. However, their influence was not sufficiently strong to cause any alarm, and in 1894 the lease was renewed for ten years.

During the next ten years, from time to time, rumors were afloat that the Armory would be taken and used for various purposes, but nothing was done to trouble or annoy the Command until 1900, when an attempt was made to have the lease transferred to the Sixth Regiment, N. G. P. This matter was made the subject of a suit in equity, and later an appeal to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, the Supreme Court finally deciding that the Sixth Regiment had no claim to the Armory.\*

The decision of the Supreme Court for a few years, however, had the effect to allay clamor for the removal of the Fencibles from the Armory. Perhaps had the Fencibles been content to remain inconspicuous and keep out of the lime-light of publicity, those bent on the destruction of the organization would have remained silent.

The organization had always been recognized as an important factor in military history of the country. No important military celebration was held to which the Fencibles were not invited, and so in 1911, when the Old Guard of

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\*For the report of this proceeding see Vol. 205 Penna. Supreme Court Reports, page 180.

the Gate City Guard announced that it would unveil a monument at Atlanta, Georgia, commemorating the visit of the Gate City Guard to the North in 1879,\* the Fencibles were invited to represent the State of Pennsylvania and the City of Philadelphia. At once an article appeared in one of the newspapers, which in part, concerning the Armory, was as follows:

Removal of the Police Bureau from City Hall to the building now occupied by the State Fencibles as an armory, at Broad and Race Streets, is one of the measures of economy and efficiency, receiving the serious consideration of some of those connected with affairs at City Hall, especially some of the independent councilmen, headed by Select Councilman Sheldon Potter, Ex-Director of Public Safety. The proposal will be laid before Mayor Blankenburg and Director of Public Safety Porter within a day or two, and then before Councils, and is likely to be disposed of before the end of 1911, although the change, if made, would not take effect for some months at least.

The reasons given for the proposal are many, but prominent among them is the fact that the valuable armory building on Broad Street, owned by the City,† is now being given by the City for the use of an organization, which has ceased to have any connection at all with the municipal government, while other vital departments of the government, such as the courts and city departments, are seriously cramped for room.

In speaking of the matter yesterday, Colonel Potter said: "The Armory is admirably adapted for use as the headquarters of the Police Bureau. It has a fine drill floor, plenty of office room and completely eclipses the present quarters from every standpoint. It seems to me an outrageous imposition upon the City to compel it to maintain these splendid quarters for a purely social organization, without any connection with the municipal government,‡ when it could so well make use of them itself and thus relieve the crowding of the public departments at City Hall."

To this article there appeared a reply in the *Evening Bulletin*, giving an interview a reporter had with Major Furth, of the Old Guard, which states, *inter alia*, as follows:

He, (speaking of Major Brazer) of the Active Command and his men will fight—in the courts—to keep the Armory, Major Furth said,

\*See "State Fencibles and its Visit to Atlanta and Other Southern Cities, 1911," by Lanard, for detailed account of this visit of Gate City Guard to Philadelphia in 1879.

†The Armory was built and paid for by the Fencibles at a cost of over \$100,000. See page 9.

‡By Ordinance of Councils approved January 11, 1904, the State Fencibles Battalion was designated the Municipal Guard of the City of Philadelphia.

just as they have had to fight Colonel Potter on the same issue during the last ten years.†

The Major added they had licked Colonel Potter any number of times in his efforts to wrench the Armory and the municipal appropriation away from them, and that they would lick him this time without fail.

Major Furth pointed out that the armory building, which Colonel Potter desires the City to use as police headquarters, was built by the Fencibles themselves at a cost of more than \$100,000, raised by subscription.

He reviewed at length the fight that Colonel Potter has led against the present organization since part of it went over to the State Militia. \* \* \* \* \*

Colonel Potter is counsel for the Philadelphia Battalion of the Sixth Regiment. He first tried to get the Armory for them, Major Furth said, and since he failed he has been fighting to have it go to the City, on the ground that the Fencibles are of no use and have so proved themselves.

Colonel Potter fought the matter in court, and when he lost, carried it to the Superior Court, Major Furth said. Here he lost again, the Fencibles proving a right to the building.

While there was considerable newspaper talk at that time, nothing was done toward taking any active step to gain possession of the Armory until a few years later.

In the Fall of 1913 the Legislature of Pennsylvania passed an act known as the Municipal Court Bill, providing for the organization of several new courts in the City of Philadelphia. No sooner was the bill passed than again there was a clamor for the Armory.

The following preliminary correspondence passed between the Bureau of City Property of the Department of Public Works and the Commandant of the State Fencibles.

NOVEMBER 29, 1913.

THE INFANTRY CORPS OF STATE FENCIBLES.

Gentlemen:—Please take notice that the lease under which you are occupying City Armory on Broad Street below Race for a period of ten years, as authorized by Ordinance of Councils, will expire by limitation on February 28th, 1914, and this is to inform you of the desire of the City to retake possession of the premises. You will, therefore, kindly

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†See Penna. Supreme Court Reports, Vol. 205, page 180.

vacate at that time and deliver the keys to room No. 115, City Hall, Bureau of City Property.

Yours respectfully,

W. H. BALL,  
*Chief of Bureau.*

On receipt of this notice, the Commandant at once gathered about him the officers of the Fencibles and an effort was made to have Councils renew the lease. After several interviews with the leading members of both bodies, Select and Common, the Commandant was assured that the lease would be renewed, and a new Ordinance was drawn and presented.

A short time later the following letter was received:

SELECT COUNCIL.

PHILADELPHIA, January 15, 1914.

MAJOR THOMAS S. LANARD,  
Armory, Broad and Race Sts., City.

Dear Sir:

Your communication addressed to members of Councils relative to Ordinance to be introduced in Common Council in reference to lease of the Armory, was presented at the meeting of Select Council held this day and referred to the appropriate committee.

Yours very truly,  
HARRY C. RANSLEY,  
*President.*

The first real shock to be received was on February 9th, 1914, when the Committee on Finance of Select and Common Councils sent the following letter to Major Lanard:

My Dear Sir:

I have been directed to inform you that much as they regret it, this Committee finds it impossible to act favorably upon the bill to extend to the State Fencibles the lease of the Armory at Broad and Race Streets. It is absolutely necessary to give over the Armory to the Department of Public Safety, as certain divisions of that Department must vacate their rooms in City Hall so that the Municipal Court may be put in operation.

I have been further directed to say that this Committee will be pleased to aid you in securing other quarters for your organization, providing such assistance should be requested. I am

Yours very truly,  
A. R. H. MORROW,  
*Secretary.*



At once an effort was made to have the Committee change its views on the subject and after an interview, the officers of the Fencibles were assured that the Ordinance, when presented, would receive favorable consideration. The Commandant then addressed a letter to the Hon. P. E. Costello, representing the Forty-first Ward in Common Councils on February 19, 1914, as follows:

My Dear Mr. Costello:

I have just had an interview with Major Furth, who commands the Old Guard State Fencibles, and he informs me that he has been assured by many members of Councils that if you will request, on the floor of Councils today, the passage of the Ordinance for the leasing of the Armory of the State Fencibles, you will receive the support of your co-workers and others in sufficient numbers to pass this measure.

Many of the officers connected with me in the active organization have been in touch with the councilmen representing the different wards, and they have been assured that if some one on the floor will present the necessary motion for the passage of the Ordinance, they will support the same.

I have been advised that Director of Public Safety Porter has no opposition to the passage of the above Ordinance, and therefore, considering the above, I would appreciate very much if you would use your influence and also take whatever steps are necessary in this matter, consistent with your other duties, to secure the passage of this Ordinance. I can assure you that whatever you might do will be greatly appreciated by me as well as the members of my Command. The passage of this Ordinance means much to us, perhaps more than the people at large appreciate, for to lose our quarters at this time would mean almost the total destruction of the organization.

Thanking you for past favors, I beg to remain

Very respectfully,

THOMAS S. LANARD,

*Major.*

There was no action taken on February 19th. By limitation of law the lease expired March 1st, 1914, but the officers had every assurance that the organization would not be disturbed in its possession of the Armory until Councils had finally disposed of the Ordinance, which was then pending.

On March 4, 1914, the Commandant of the Fencibles sent the following letter to Hon. Peter E. Costello, representing the Forty-first Ward:

My Dear Mr. Costello:

I want to call to your attention the matter of the Ordinance to renew the lease of State Fencibles' Armory at Broad and Race Streets. Following the interview I had with you about ten days ago, I called on Chief Ball and afterwards on Director Cooke, and was advised that they had no power to grant a temporary extension without orders from the Mayor. I made an attempt to get in touch with the Mayor, but was not successful at that time. Later, however, I ascertained that the Mayor would make no peremptory order in this matter and nothing would be done without notice to us. It is the general understanding with all parties that this matter is to be considered by Councils at its next meeting, which I believe is fixed for Thursday, March 5th. Therefore, I am again compelled to ask you to see that this matter is brought before Councils and some action taken. We are in a rather embarrassing position at the present time inasmuch as our lease expired on the night of the 28th, and therefore, we are holding possession by the good graces of His Honor, the Mayor. I have advised my officers and others interested in this matter that I would attempt to have you bring this before Councils for action tomorrow. I am very much afraid that unless we can get some action this week, the delay will not inure to our benefit.

Awaiting your early reply, I beg to remain

Very respectfully,

THOMAS S. LANARD,

*Major.*

The following Ordinance was introduced by Mr. Patton in Select Council, March 5th, 1914.

#### AN ORDINANCE.

To authorize the extension of the lease of the City Armory, Broad Street below Race, to the Infantry Corps State Fencibles.\*

WHEREAS, the Infantry Corps State Fencibles, through authority of an ordinance approved the eleventh day of January, A. D. 1904, have occupied the City Armory, Broad Street below Race, for the past ten years, during which time they have expended a large amount of money for the improvement and upkeep of said Armory, and

WHEREAS, the said lease expired on the first day of March, 1914, therefore

SECTION 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Director of the Department of Public Works is hereby authorized and directed to enter into an extension of the lease of the City Armory, Broad Street below Race, to the Infantry Corps State Fencibles, for a term of two years† commencing

\*The State Fencibles being incorporated 1876 under this title.

†This was a compromise to try and carry the Fencibles through the crisis.

on the first day of March, A. D. 1914; said lease to be subject to all the terms and conditions as contained in the Ordinance approved the eleventh day of January, A. D. 1904, entitled "An Ordinance to authorize the lease of the City Armory, Broad Street below Race, to the Infantry Corps State Fencibles."

Notwithstanding the fact that the Ordinance had been presented by Mr. Patton on March 5th, the Chief of the Bureau of City Property seemed to be keen in getting possession of the keys before Councils could act, which may be gathered from the letter of March 6, 1914, to Major Thomas S. Lanard:

Dear Sir:

Pursuant to understanding over telephone on 4th and 5th insts. with Supt. of Real Estate, promising that today you would make arrangement whereby admission could be gained to the Armory, I send messenger with this note requesting that you let him have the keys to the building, or, if preferable to you, arrange an hour during the day when it will be convenient for you to accompany a representative of this Bureau to the building or meet him there, that some sketch may be made of the interior. \* \* \* \* \*

To this letter the Commandant made the following reply:

Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of your letter of the above date in the matter of the Armory of the State Fencibles. I regret to say that I am unable to comply with your request at this time, as the keys for the building are in the possession of the Superintendent of the Armory, with whom I am unable at this time to get in touch. \* \* \* \* \*

On the evening of March 8th to the thunderous strains of the Battalion Band, the Fencibles held what, in the fears of some of its members, was to be the last parade of that historic organization.

The occasion for the parade, review and the celebration was the Thirty-eighth Anniversary of the Fencibles' appointment by Governor Hartranft to represent the State of Pennsylvania in the Centennial Legion.

The celebration was not in all respects a merry one. The possibility that Councils may refuse to renew the lease for

the Armory was talked over among the men and formed the subject of an informal address by the Commandant.

"You are threatened," said Major Lanard, "with a serious situation. The City of Philadelphia, of whose history you are as much a part as the Liberty Bell itself, is considering what may mean your absolute loss of identity as a military organization.

The Joint Committee of Councils is to decide within a very short time whether to renew or to abolish the lease upon your Armory; and, if it is not renewed, you all know what will happen. The State Fencibles will be a thing of the past."

Major Furth, of the Old Guard, said, in part:

"The men of this Command have been good soldiers in the past; I am afraid that if they wish to save the Armory, they must become active politicians in the present. This Command has served the community for upwards of a century; and it ought to have something to say in the matter. I should advise you to use whatever influence you can, by every proper means; and this fight won, I don't think we shall be troubled again in our time."

Captains Edwin J. Prittie, John D. Garcia, Harry T. Porter and Joseph L. Dunn addressed the men in their company rooms, and each made a plea to the men to remain loyal.

There was a lull in the battle for a few days and then came the second shock, when the following appeared in one of the morning newspapers:

#### CITY BEGINS PROCEEDINGS TO GET POSSESSION OF THE ARMORY.

The City's fight to get possession of the State Fencibles' Armory, Broad and Race Streets, which is wanted for police headquarters, was carried into Court of Common Pleas No. 1 yesterday, when City Solicitor Ryan began an action in ejectment and filed a writ of possession against the Infantry Corps of State Fencibles.\*

Later in the day the Armory people, represented by Thomas S. Lanard, obtained from Judge Patterson a rule on the City to show cause why the ejectment proceedings should not be withdrawn. The rule was made returnable on March 23. In the petition for the rule it was pointed out that the leasing of the premises to the Fencibles was now a matter awaiting action of Councils.

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\*See page 70, where a statement appears of the agreement entered into that no action would be taken without notice to the Fencibles.

Later in the day the Sheriff called at the office of Major Lanard in the Bailey Building and left with him the following writ:

THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

*To the Sheriff of the County of Philadelphia,*

Greeting:

WHEREAS, the City of Philadelphia, plaintiff lately, that is to say, on the 16th day of March, A. D. 1914, in our Court of Common Pleas No. 1 for the County of Philadelphia, before our Judges at Philadelphia, by the consideration of the said Court, recovered against the Infantry Corps State Fencibles, defendant, late of your County, a judgment for possession of premises, the City Armory on the east side of Broad Street below Race Street.

NOW, THEREFORE, We Command you That justly and without delay, the aforesaid plaintiff possession of and in the tenements aforesaid, with the appurtenances, you cause to have. And how you shall have executed this our writ, make known to our Judges at Philadelphia, at our said Court of Common Pleas No. 1, there to be held on the first Monday of April next. And have you then there this writ.

Witness the Honorable F. Amedee Bregy, President of our said Court at Philadelphia this 16th day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fourteen (1914).

A true copy,

Attest:

GEORGE H. RAHN,  
*Deputy Sheriff.*

W. BLAIR, JR.,  
*Prothonotary.*

The Commandant then realizing that the fight was on in earnest, and that those who were attempting to gain possession of the premises would leave no stones unturned to gain their end, at once issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS STATE FENCIBLES.

Special Orders 1.

The Armory will remain closed from this date until further orders.

Company Commanders will suspend drills of Companies until further orders.

	By order of
M. H. SMITH, JR.,	THOMAS S. LANARD,
First Lieut. and Adjutant.	<i>Major.</i>

The Commandant then prepared and presented to the Honorable John Patterson, Judge of Court of Common



Pleas No. 1, the following petition for a rule to stay the hand of the Sheriff until Councils had acted on the Ordinance then pending before them.

CITY OF PHILADELPHIA	}	C. P. No. 1.
vs.		March Term, 1914.
INFANTRY CORPS STATE FENCIBLES.		No. 1377.

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PETITION FOR RULE TO SHOW CAUSE WHY JUDGMENT  
IN ABOVE CASE SHOULD NOT BE OPENED AND DE-  
FENDANT LET INTO A DEFENSE.

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*To the Honorable, the Judges of said Court:*

The petition of Thomas S. Lanard respectfully represents:

1. That he is President of the Infantry Corps State Fencibles, the defendant above named.

2. That the Infantry Corps State Fencibles was organized in the City of Philadelphia, May 26, 1813, for the defense of the City, State and Nation during the second war with Great Britain.

3. That on March 11, 1876, the said defendant was incorporated under the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

4. That on the 16th day of March, A. D. 1914, an amicable action in ejectment to the above term and number was commenced in your Honorable Court and judgment entered and a writ of *habere facias possessionem* issued and made returnable first Monday in April, 1914, for possession of lot of ground and building, situate on the east side of Broad Street below Race Street, in the City of Philadelphia, better known as the State Fencibles' Armory.

5. That said lot on which said Armory building is erected was leased to the defendant corporation in 1884, in accordance with an Ordinance of Councils of the City of Philadelphia, for a term of ten years and at the expiration thereof for a further term of ten years.

6. That on the second day of April, A. D. 1904, in accordance with an Ordinance of Councils of the City of Philadelphia, a third lease or agreement was entered into between the parties hereto for a further term of ten years, which expired March 1st, 1914.

7. That during the occupancy of the demised premises the defendant has expended upward of \$125,000 for the erection of the present Armory building and its improvements.

8. That the said Armory is the meeting place of the said defendant and the drill hall of its military organization; the records, trophies, flags, relics, the result of 100 years of honorable service, are within its walls, and are of priceless value. The equipment for military purposes alone is valued at over \$40,000.

9. That the defendant has been for the past thirty years in possession of the demised premises and now is in possession of the same.

10. That there is now pending in Common Councils an Ordinance for the extension of said lease for a further term; and in Select Councils there is pending an Ordinance which provides, *inter alia*, as follows:

SECTION 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Director of the Department of Public Works is hereby authorized and directed to enter into an extension of the lease of the City Armory, Broad Street below Race, to the Infantry Corps State Fencibles, for a term of two years, commencing on the first day of March, A. D. 1914; said lease to be subject to all the terms and conditions as contained in the Ordinance approved the eleventh day of January, A. D. 1904, entitled "An Ordinance to authorize the lease of the City Armory, Broad Street below Race, to the Infantry Corps State Fencibles."

11. That your deponent is advised that action on said Ordinance will be taken by Councils of the City of Philadelphia during the month of March, 1914.

12. That Councils have passed an Ordinance making the appropriation for coal and light for the defendant organization at the Armory for the year of 1914; also the annual appropriation for the maintenance of the four military companies connected with the defendant organization for the year of 1914, all of which has been approved by His Honor, the Mayor.

13. Your petitioner is informed and therefore avers that shortly after the expiration of the lease, to wit, about March 3, 1914, that His Honor, the Mayor of the City of Philadelphia, stated that no peremptory action would be taken to oust the defendant, pending the consideration of the Ordinance of Councils for an extension of the lease to the defendant organization.

14. That said action in ejectment was commenced, and said judgment entered and said writ of *habere facias possessionem* issued without notice to the defendant corporation or any of its officers.

15. That under the terms of the Ordinance of January 11, 1904, the Director of the Department of Public Safety was authorized to enter into the lease for the demised premises with the defendant and during the continuance of said lease the defendant organization was to maintain and keep a company or companies of uniformed, armed and disciplined men who were at all times to be under the direction and control of the Director of the Department of Public Safety.

16. That under the terms of an Ordinance of December, 1913, the Director of Public Safety of the City of Philadelphia must inspect and certify that the companies of the above defendant military organization have passed their annual inspection before the City Controller is authorized to pay any money under the appropriation for maintenance for the year 1914.

17. That no notice has been received from the Director of the Department of Public Safety for the defendant organization to change its headquarters, nor that he desires to retake the premises and Armory above mentioned, nor has he issued any order to the defendant to remove therefrom.

18. That to permit the plaintiff to secure possession of the above-mentioned Armory and its contents before Councils shall have had an opportunity to properly act on the Ordinance now before it, would work an irreparable loss to the defendant.

Your petitioner, therefore, prays your Honorable Court to grant a rule on the plaintiff to show cause why the judgment in this case should not be opened and the defendant let into a defense. All proceedings to stay meanwhile.

And he will ever pray, &c.

THOMAS S. LANARD,

*President Infantry Corps State Fencibles.*

---

COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, ss:

THOMAS S. LANARD, being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that the facts set forth in the foregoing petition are true and correct to the best of his knowledge, information and belief.

THOMAS S. LANARD.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 17th day of March, A. D. 1914.

CHAS. BENTLEY COLLINS,

*Notary Public.*

On the presentation of the above petition the Honorable John Patterson granted the following order:

ORDER.

And Now, March 17th, 1914, in consideration of the above petition, a rule is granted on the plaintiff to show cause why the judgment in the above case should not be opened and the defendant let into a defense.

Rule returnable on the 23d day of March, A. D. 1914, at 10 o'clock. All proceedings to stay meanwhile.

In an editorial *The Evening Bulletin* said:

Philadelphia owes a moral, if not a legal debt to the State Fencibles in the matter of its Armory, irrespective of any question of the present public usefulness of the organization. To thrust the Battalion out of the building, without giving them some other home, would be manifestly unfair. The present State Fencibles is the successor of a body which has had an honorable existence for upwards of a century. It is

not a part of the State Militia, it is true preferring to preserve its independent existence as a battalion rather than have its identity merged in a regimental organization. Its past public character has been preserved, however, by an agreement under which the Battalion can, under certain contingencies, be used as police auxiliaries.

The Battalion has been for many years the tenant of the present Armory site, receiving small aid from the City, and through its own exertions raised the money for the building it has occupied. A way ought to be found to compensate the Fencibles in some way for the equity they undoubtedly possess in the building, which the City now desires to use as police headquarters.

### Another newspaper said:

The fight of the State Fencibles to save their law-besieged Armory on Broad Street below Race from the grasp of Director Porter, who seeks to transform the building into a police station, will be carried to Councils one week from tomorrow. Select Councilman Patton will introduce a measure in the upper chamber authorizing the City to lease the land upon which the Armory stands to the Fencibles for ten years. A similar Ordinance will be brought before Common Council by Councilman Costello. \* \* \* \* \*

Major Lanard said yesterday that it was unthinkable that Councils would stand idly by and allow a building and equipment that cost \$125,000, paid for by the Fencibles, to be made over into a police station. He said the City had a legal right to the land, but that the Battalion has a moral right to the building.

"They will have to throw us out," said Major Lanard. "It will be necessary for the City to obtain a writ of ejectment, because the Fencibles will not give up without a struggle."

Despite all that may have been said, Councils have not voted on the proposition to renew the lease of the grounds. The Committee to which the question was referred asked to be relieved of further consideration of the lease, and this request was granted.

Officers of the Battalion have sounded members of both branches of Councils, and only one or two have said they will vote against renewing the lease. It is a shame that the city officers should take advantage of a technicality to rob the members of an organization such as the Fencibles of their own home.

From March to August, 1914, the Armory question was the main topic of discussion by the Fencibles. Many meetings were held before the Committees of Councils, with city officials, politicians, business men and others, but for some reason it was impossible to bring this matter to a head. The

city officials did nothing except threaten to take possession and Councils did nothing except to promise to pass the Ordinance.

The third shock came to the Fencibles when the Department of Public Safety attempted to gain possession of the Armory during the absence of the Commanding Officer from the City.

There is perhaps one thing that the Fencibles should thank the Germans for, and that is, starting the war in August, 1914. The Commandant of the Fencibles was on a vacation, sailing along the coast of Labrador, when the news of the opening of the World War was received, and the steamer made for port, later reaching Halifax. The Commandant's vacation being suddenly ended, he returned to Philadelphia, arriving the day the second attempt was made to gain possession of the Armory.

Immediately a petition was presented to the Honorable J. Willis Martin, President Judge of Court of Common Pleas No. 5, then presiding over the summer court, and the hand of the City was again stayed from the attempted destruction of the Fencibles.

The following is a copy of the petition:

CITY OF PHILADELPHIA	}	C. P. No. 1.
vs.		MARCH TERM, 1914.
INFANTRY CORPS STATE FENCIBLES.		No. 1377.

---

PETITION FOR RULE TO SHOW CAUSE.

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*To the Honorable, the Judges of said Court:*

The petition of Thomas S. Lanard respectfully represents:

1. That he is the President of the Infantry Corps State Fencibles, the defendant above named.

2. That on the 16th day of March, A. D. 1914, an amicable action in ejectment to the above term and number was commenced in your Honorable Court, and judgment entered and a writ of *habere facias possessionem* issued and made returnable first Monday in April, 1914, for possession of the lot of ground and building situate on the east side of Broad Street below Race in the City of Philadelphia, better known as the State Fencibles' Armory.

3. Said lot on which said Armory building was erected was leased



to the defendant corporation in 1884 for ten years, and at the expiration thereof for a further term of ten years, and at the expiration thereof for a term of ten years, which expired March 1st, 1914.

4. That during the occupancy of the demised premises the defendant has expended upward of \$125,000 for the erection of the said Armory building and its improvements.

5. That on March 5th, 1914, an Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to authorize the extension of the lease of the City Armory, Broad Street below Race, to the Infantry Corps State Fencibles," was introduced in Select Councils by Mr. Patton, and the same referred to the City Property Committee.

6. That a meeting of the said City Property Committee was held on the second day of April, 1914, and said Ordinance was considered by said Committee. There were present your petitioner, together with other members of the defendant corporation, and the Director of the Department of Public Safety Porter. Argument was heard by said Committee for and against said Ordinance, and after due consideration, the Committee unanimously recommended the passage of said Ordinance.

7. That in consideration of the action taken by said Committee the Director of the Department of Public Safety then and there agreed that no further action would be taken on the writ on the above suit until Councils had finally disposed of this matter.

8. That the said Ordinance with the recommendation of the Committee is now pending in Councils, no action having been taken to date by said body.

9. That the Armory is the meeting place of the defendant corporation, and the drill hall of its military organization. The records, trophies, flags, relics, the result of 100 years of honorable service, are within its walls, and are of priceless value. The equipment for military purposes is valued at over \$40,000.

That the military organization is prepared to depart within a short time for its annual tour of camp duty.

10. That the defendant for the past thirty years has been in possession of the demised premises and is now in possession of the same.

11. There has been no Ordinance passed or any authority given by Councils to the Department of Public Safety or any other department of the City to use said Armory, other than for military purposes, and to dispossess the defendant corporation at this time would work a loss to said organization which no money awarded could ever compensate, and would mean the destruction of the entire organization.

Your petitioner therefore prays your Honorable Court to grant a rule on the plaintiff to show cause why the judgment in this case should not be opened and defendant let into a defense, all proceed-

ings to stay until Councils shall have an opportunity to consider the Ordinance above referred to.

And he will ever pray, &c.

THOMAS S. LANARD.

---

COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, ss.

THOMAS S. LANARD, being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that the facts set forth in the above and foregoing petition are true and correct to the best of his knowledge, information and belief.

THOMAS S. LANARD.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 11th day of August, A. D. 1914.

CHAS. BENTLEY COLLINS,

(SEAL)

Notary Public.

Commission expires January 18th, 1917.

On consideration of the petition, Judge Martin issued an order preventing the City of Philadelphia from proceeding in its attempt to gain possession until a hearing on this matter was had before him on August 14, 1914.

To this petition and order of the Court, the City of Philadelphia made the following answer:

*To the Honorable, the Judges of the said Court:*

GEORGE D. PORTER, Director of the Department of Public Safety of the City of Philadelphia, for answer to the petition heretofore filed in the above entitled cause, respectfully shows to your Honorable Court:

1. The plaintiff admits the allegations made in the first, second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth paragraphs of the said petition.

2. The plaintiff denies the allegation made in the seventh paragraph of said petition, that he agreed that no further action would be taken on the writ in the above suit until Councils had finally disposed of this matter.\*

3. The plaintiff admits the allegations made in the eighth, ninth, tenth and eleventh paragraphs of said petition.

Wherefore, showing the above facts, the plaintiff prays that the said petition be dismissed.

PAUL DEMOLL,

Asst. City Solicitor.

MICHAEL J. RYAN,

City Solicitor.

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\*See depositions of Major Furth, page 69, where full statement of this appears.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, ss.

GEORGE D. PORTER, being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is Director of the Department of Public Works of the City of Philadelphia, the above-named plaintiff, and that the facts set forth in the foregoing answer are true and correct to the best of his knowledge, information and belief.

GEORGE D. PORTER.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 12 day of August, A. D. 1914.

The City of Philadelphia having denied the material allegations in the petition, to wit, paragraph seven, it then became necessary to take depositions in this case and the following will give a complete account of the history of this litigation and contest to date.

Depositions in support of defendant's petition for rule to show cause why judgment should not be opened and defendant let into a defense were taken the seventeenth day of September, 1914, before Charles Bentley Collins, Notary Public, at his office, No. 803 Bailey Building, 1218 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, pursuant to due notice given.

PRESENT:

THOMAS S. LANARD, as attorney for defendant;  
EDGAR W. LANK, and  
PAUL DEMOLL, for plaintiff;  
EMANUEL FURTH, as a witness.

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EMANUEL FURTH, called and sworn.

Questioned by Major Lanard:

Q. You were present at a meeting of the Joint Committee on City Property of Select and Common Councils at City Hall, April 2d, 1914, when the Committee had before it an Ordinance for the extension of the lease of the State Fencibles' Armory, were you not?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the Committee on that day considered the Ordinance, did they not?

(Mr. Lank, Attorney for City, objected to all the following questions and answers as being irrelevant, incompetent and immaterial.)

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was the Director of the Department of Public Safety present?

A. He was.

Q. Did you have any conversation with him in reference to the action then pending in the Common Pleas Court No. 1 with reference to the ejectment proceedings?

A. I did.

Q. State what conversation you had.

A. Immediately after the Joint Committee of Councils had passed unanimously a favorable report upon the Ordinance in question, the Director of Public Safety, George D. Porter, being present, I walked up to him and said that I thought in view of the favorable action just taken by the Joint Committee of Councils, and in view of the fact that he, the Director, had stated to the Committee that he was simply awaiting the direction of Councils in the disposition that they might make with regard to the Armory, that the pending rule to open judgment and allow the defendant to make defense ought to be continued until Councils should make some disposition or direction to him as to the use that Councils would desire to make of the Armory, either to continue the use of the present occupants, the State Fencibles, or to such other use as Councils might direct. The Director said that he agreed with me and that he had no objection to the rule being continued until Councils had either passed upon the present Ordinance or had passed some other Ordinance, directing his Department what to do with the Armory. I then asked him, as the plaintiff, the City of Philadelphia being represented by the City Solicitor, whether he would not kindly notify him of the agreement just entered into, to continue all present proceedings until the matter had been disposed of as suggested, and the Director said that he would do so at once. There was some further conversation which I just cannot recall on other matters, and this conversation was in the presence of Major Lanard of the Battalion, and I think, Captain Greene.

Q. Did you have any communications with the Director with reference to this matter?

A. On April 9th I wrote the Director the following letter, which measurable, explains what happened immediately prior to the writing of it. The letter states as follows:

April 9th, 1914.

GEORGE D. PORTER, ESQ.,  
Director of Public Safety,  
City Hall.

Dear Sir:

You will probably recall that on Thursday last after the meeting held before the Joint Committee on city property and the favorable report on the Ordinance renewing the lease of the Armory to the Fencibles, that you agreed with me that you would instruct the City Solicitor to allow the pending rule for possession of the Armory to be continued until Councils acted upon the Ordinance. I should have

been in Court today when the list was disposed of, but was misled in supposing that the list would be heard tomorrow, forgetting all about the fact that it was Good Friday and a legal holiday. In my absence the City Solicitor had our rule discharged, very likely because he did not know of the personal agreement between us. Will you kindly instruct the City Solicitor to re-instate the rule so that it may be kept pending, according to our agreement, until the Ordinance is either carried or defeated, and oblige.

Yours truly,

EMANUEL FURTH.

Mr. Furth continuing, said:

It appears that the following day, April 10th, was Good Friday; of course, I ought to know when Good Friday happens that it is a legal holiday, but it really slipped my mind, and I was under the supposition that the list containing this case would be heard on Friday, the 10th day of April, hence I did not appear in court at the time that the rule was called up for disposition on Thursday, the 9th. I was, however, advised of the action of the Court in discharging our rule shortly after the Court had acted, and I immediately wrote the letter of April 9th to the Director.

Q. Now, did you receive any reply to that letter?

A. I did. On the 11th day of April I received this reply from the Director:

April 11th, 1914.

EMANUEL FURTH, ESQ.,

Bailey Building,  
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Sir:

In reply to your favor of the 9th inst., I beg to advise that I have already taken up with the City Solicitor the matter of which you spoke in your letter of the 9th, and I presume he will act accordingly.

Yours very truly,

GEORGE D. PORTER,

Director.

Mr. Furth continuing, said:

At the bottom of this letter I wrote in pencil, "Will you see the City Solicitor about above?" and sent it to Major Lanard. I was advised as a result of sending this letter to Major Lanard that the possession of the Fencibles would not be disturbed under pending agreement and this was the fact until August 11th following, when, without any further notice to us, without any further action by Councils, a writ of *habere facias possessionem* had issued, but I find now from what is stated to me by counsel for the City, that I am in error about the writ having issued August 11th. The writ was issued March 16th, 1914, and was stayed in the hands of the Sheriff, with no action taken thereunder until August 11th, when at the direction of the City, the Sheriff was ordered to proceed.



Cross-examination.

By Mr. Lank for the City:

Q. Mr. Furth, you spoke of a pending rule. Do I understand you that at the time you had this conversation with Director Porter there was a rule pending to open this judgment?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And that rule was disposed of by the Court in your absence?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was not Mr. Lanard there?

A. I do not know. It is a fact that when this rule first came to be heard by the Court some weeks prior to its being discharged, that at the bar of the court counsel entered into an agreement which was satisfactory to the Court, that this rule must be disposed of when it next appeared upon the list, the time being stated, but I do not now recall, unless Councils acted in the meantime.

Q. Had Councils acted in the meantime?

A. As I have already stated.

Q. What was the action?

A. A Joint Committee of Councils on City Property unanimously reported favorably to extend the lease of the defendant for the period of two years from January 1st, 1914.

Q. You were not present when the rule was disposed of?

A. I was not.

Q. The Court did consider that rule and dispose of it that you spoke of as pending at this time?

A. On Thursday, April 9th, the Court discharged our rule as I have stated, Mr. DeMoll being present and representing the City, and neither I nor any one representing the defendant. I want to state that I relied entirely upon my letter to the Director and his reply and did not notify the City Solicitor of my agreement, and that I have no fault to find professionally with the City Solicitor as to the disposal of the rule in my absence, for it is quite probable that he had no notice of the agreement entered into between the head of the Department of Public Safety and myself.

Q. Has any ordinance been presented to Councils authorizing an extension of this lease for two years?

A. No ordinance has been presented. The ordinance is still pending and undetermined, and if you will permit me, I would like to add that no other or contrary action has been authorized by Councils for the use of the Armory.

Q. Councils are meeting at the present moment?

A. Yes.

Q. In your previous rule you did not allege any pending ordinance before Councils?

A. As I remember it, no.

Q. In the rule taken on August 14th, you asked the Court to stay

proceedings on this writ merely because you had such an Ordinance pending before Councils, and which you hope to have passed?

A. Yes, and upon the theory that the change of circumstances would involve equitable action by the Court in staying its own writ.

Again the newspapers gave publicity to this matter by the following, which later proved to be an erroneous report:

Holding that City Councils alone possess authority for leasing city properties, Common Pleas Court No. 1 today discharged the rule to open judgment on the lease of the State Fencibles' Armory, Broad and Race Streets, and the organization will be compelled to vacate immediately and deliver up possession of the building it built and has occupied for thirty years.

On October 1st the Commandant sent the following to the President of Select and Common Council of the City of Philadelphia:

Sir:

I desire to bring to the attention of your Honorable Body a matter which has been giving the public and the above organization much concern during the past few days. It was erroneously reported in the newspapers on Monday evening that the Court of Common Pleas No. 1 had handed down an opinion refusing to permit the State Fencibles to retain possession of the Armory at Broad and Race Streets pending the consideration of the proposed lease which is now before your Body. My purpose in writing you is to request immediate action on the proposed Ordinance for the extension of the lease of said Armory, for the important reason that on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, October 6th, 7th and 8th, the Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston will be in Philadelphia as the guests of the State Fencibles,\* and the program now arranged is to entertain them at the Armory, Broad and Race Streets. Unless your Honorable Body acts at once on the lease and decides the question whether or not we are to retain possession of this property, it will be necessary for us to cancel all arrangements made for the reception and entertainment of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery and so advise them, for no other building in the city is under our control where said entertainment could be carried out.

Trusting that this matter will be disposed of today, I beg to remain

Very respectfully,

THOMAS S. LANARD, *Major,*  
*Commanding Infantry Battalion*  
*State Fencibles.*

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\*For visit of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery see page 46.

To each member of Councils the following letter was sent:

Dear Sir:

An Ordinance has been introduced in Common Council to lease the Armory, Broad and Race Streets, to the above organization, and within the past few days I took the liberty of sending you a letter and enclosing a circular showing that we have had exclusive possession of the said Armory since 1884, the date when the same was erected by the Fencibles at their expense.

I want to call your attention to a few additional facts:

"Penn" in the *Bulletin*, January 17th, said, *inter alia*:

"In the loan bill which was approved in 1911 there was an item of one hundred thousand dollars for the erection of a Soldiers' and Sailors' monument in Logan Square." \* \* \* \* \*

That the Mayor has approved a book entitled "Philadelphia in the Civil War," \* \* \* \* and that it will ever remain a "living witness" to Philadelphia's prompt and patriotic response in men and means when the country most needed the help of the soldiers and sailors.

The State Fencibles have contributed many lives in defense of this Nation. Below is a list of a few who gave their lives, to say nothing of the many who were wounded:

#### RIOTS, 1844.

Lieut. John S. Dutton, died of disease contracted in service; wounded, Sergeant Thomas Marston and Private Joseph Hesser.

#### MEXICAN WAR, 1846.

Killed in service: Sergeant William Rice, Private Charles B. Packer and Private Thomas McClintock.

#### CIVIL WAR, 1861.

Killed in service: Col. A. P. Hesser, Lieut. Col. Theodore Hesser, Lieut. Col. Martin Tschudy, Sergt. Mahlon S. Michnor, Private Edward Sharswood, Lieut. Hartman Kuhn, Lieut. Hampton North, Lieut. James B. Grier, Private Alex. Anderson.

Died from wound received in service: Lieut. John T. Hawkins.

Died of disease contracted in service: Capt. Lewis H. Plum, Capt. Henry A. Cook, Capt. E. Forrest Koehler, Lieut. Andrew J. Knorr, Private Charles H. Horn and Private William K. Smith.

#### SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

Died of disease contracted in service: Private G. H. Neil and Private P. Sholly.

We ask for no better monument to our deceased brothers than the present quarters we now occupy. Certainly it is not asking too much at this time for the City to again renew our lease, which we have had the pleasure of enjoying so long.

Very respectfully,

THOMAS S. LANARD,

Major.

To Hon. Rudolph Blankenburg, Mayor of the City of Philadelphia, the following was sent:

Dear Sir:

I beg to call to your attention a matter of considerable importance to the City of Philadelphia and to the above organization. The Councils of the City of Philadelphia have before them a proposed Ordinance to extend the lease for the Armory at Broad and Race Streets. This Ordinance was introduced in the Spring of the present year and was referred to the Joint Committee on City Property. After a public hearing the Committee unanimously recommended the passage of said Ordinance, but for some reason this matter has never been disposed of by Councils.

Since that time the City, through its legal department, attempted to gain possession of the building. Proceedings were instituted, and Court of Common Pleas No. 1 issued a stay of proceedings until September 28th, when the matter was heard before said Court. The Court has not handed down a decision, but has expressed an opinion that Councils should act on this matter and decide this question, whether or not the organization is to retain control of the building, or whether it should be surrendered to the City of Philadelphia. It becomes important to have this Ordinance considered by Councils today because of the fact that the Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston have arranged to arrive in Philadelphia on Tuesday next as the guests of the State Fencibles, and the arrangements provided for their entertainment will necessitate the use of the Armory; therefore, unless Councils act on the proposed Ordinance, I will be compelled to cancel the arrangements made for their entertainment as it would be too late to make arrangements to entertain them at any other place.

My purpose in writing you is to ask that you lay these facts before Councils and request immediate consideration of the bill; or, that you stay the hand of the City Solicitor so that no action will be taken by him until Councils shall have finally disposed of this matter.

Very respectfully,

THOMAS S. LANARD, *Major,*  
*Commanding Infantry Battalion*  
*State Fencibles.*

Again the Command was assured that the lease would be passed at the next meeting, but for some reason not explained, no action was taken. This caused on November 5th, 1914, a further letter to Hon. Peter E. Costello, who was one

of the few men at this time to whom the Commandant could go and talk freely on Fencible matters.

Dear Sir:

I desire to again call to your attention the Ordinance now pending before Councils for the releasing of the Armory at Broad and Race Streets to the State Fencibles. I regret that I am compelled to trouble you with so many communications in this matter, but I was led to believe from information received, that Councils would consider this Ordinance at its last meeting, and am now at a loss to understand why same was not called before them at that time.

It is necessary for us at this time to arrange our schedule for drills, etc., and it becomes very important that we get a decision on this lease question at once.

Will you kindly arrange to have the same taken up at the meeting of Councils today.

Very respectfully,

THOMAS S. LANARD,

*Major.*

There was no action taken by Councils at that session, however, there came the dawn of a better day. November of the year 1915 saw the election of a new Mayor for the City of Philadelphia, and the passage into oblivion of a regime, which since its inception, had been a thorn in the side of the Fencibles.

Immediately after the election the Fencibles with renewed courage and strength, marshalled its forces and began the final campaign for the salvation and retention of its Armory.

The writer of this history was present at that memorable interview with the Honorable Thomas B. Smith, Mayor of the City, shortly after his election, and when the Fencibles' cause had been fully presented to him, he said to those present, "Gentlemen, why I can remember the Fencibles with those bear skin shakos ever since I was a boy. I always considered the organization a monument to the City of Philadelphia, go home, don't worry. I'll see that you are not disturbed in the future." And home we went fully satisfied that our fight had at last been won. The "enemy" was not content, however, and there were several attempts made to block the passage of the Ordinance, when finally called for hearing, which caused the following letter to be written:



April 5th, 1916.

HON. WILLIAM H. WILSON,  
Director of Public Safety,  
City Hall, Philadelphia.

My Dear Director:

The Ordinance of Councils providing for a lease by the City of the Armory, Broad and Race Streets, to the State Fencibles, has been favorably reported from the Finance Committee, and I have every reason to suppose that your interest in the matter will be forwarded by your friends in Councils, but I have some information that it will not have altogether smooth sailing. This may be due to the present condition of things politically, or to some one having an ulterior motive. At all events, I think it would be wise to have your friends press for the passage of the Ordinance at this time. We are preparing for our summer encampment, and it would greatly aid us to know that our status was fixed beyond preadventure. I shall be obliged to you if you will advise me of anything that under the circumstances you believe I ought to know.

Yours very truly,

THOMAS S. LANARD,  
*Major.*

The opposition, however, had but little weight at this time and the following letter settled this long controversy, from which the Fencibles came triumphant.

CLERK'S OFFICE, COMMON COUNCIL.

Rooms No. 492 and 494, City Hall.

PHILADELPHIA, April 12th, 1916.

To THOMAS S. LANARD,  
Major State Fencibles.

Sir:

This is to certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the original Ordinance approved by His Honor the Mayor on the eleventh day of April, A. D. 1916.

AN ORDINANCE

To authorize the lease of the City Armory, Broad Street below Race, to the Infantry Corps State Fencibles.

SECTION 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Director of Public Works be, and is hereby authorized to let the City Armory, Broad Street below Race, for the term of ten years, commencing March 1, 1916, to the Infantry Corps, State Fencibles, a corporation chartered under the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, at an annual rental of ten (\$10) dollars: Provided, That said building shall not be used for other than military purposes during the continuance of said lease, nor shall the same

be sublet or this lease be assigned without the consent of the Councils of the City of Philadelphia. All improvements made in the demised premises by the said Infantry Corps, State Fencibles, shall be made subject to the approval of the Director of Public Safety, and shall revert, upon the expiration of the lease, to the City of Philadelphia.

SECTION 2. The said Infantry Corps, State Fencibles, shall, during its occupation of the demised premises, provide a company or companies of uniformed, armed and disciplined men, who shall at all times be subject to the direction and control of the Director of Public Safety, and in times of public riot, disturbances or emergency, the Director of Public Safety shall have full charge and control of the demised premises as the same may be necessary to be used for police purposes.

Attest:

WM. H. FELTON,

(SEAL)

*Chief Clerk Common Council.*

The fight was over, the victory was won, but the scars still remained. It was a bitter fight, unjustly waged against an organization at a time when the City should have been singing its praises. 'Tis a long road on which we travel before we reach life's journey end and it is hoped that those who sought to vent their wrath on this organization may some day see the great injustice they have done, for after all, what had the Fencibles that others sought to destroy, except its career?

On April 20th, 1916, the Battalion was assembled on the drill floor and the announcement was made of the passage of the Ordinance.

Following this there were several good, loyal, loud and long cheers for the "Fencibles." "Long live the Fencibles," and then with a few more cheers for the Commanding Officer and those who had stood by him in the long struggle, the Command as though inspired, proclaimed as one man, that well-known adage, "Once a Fencible—always a Fencible."

The Entertainment Committee then took charge and after pipes and tobacco were furnished, the entertainment began.

#### PROGRAM.

Piano Solo	Charles L. Mauer
A Pleasant Half Hour in the Land of Mystery	Jacob Bieg
A Cabaret Girl	May Burns
A Minstrel Man	Billy Davis
The Irish Senator	John Devlin
The Singing Girl	Gertrude Ralston
Music and Mirth	Jacob Bieg, Assisted by Mrs. Bieg

After the entertainment the Command was marched to the basement where a good "Hot Lunch" was served. Thus ended the celebration of the victory; the close of a fight, which at times approached that critical stage, when the Fencibles faced destruction. It was a fitting way to celebrate such a victory in an informal "get together smoker" where good fellowship reigned amid an atmosphere of loyal, sincere and true Fencible comradeship.

The final act in this long controversy was a pleasant one and that was the sending of a letter to Mayor Thomas B. Smith, thanking him for the assistance rendered toward the passage of the Ordinance.

May 9th, 1916.

HON. THOMAS B. SMITH,

Mayor of the City of Philadelphia.

My Dear Mr. Mayor:

I am this day in receipt of the lease, duly signed, for the Armory at Broad and Race Streets. I want to take this occasion to thank you for what you have done for the organization of which I have the honor to command.

We were facing a crisis never before experienced by this Battalion and were fast showing the result of the bitter and unjust fight which was being waged against us. Then came your inauguration as Mayor of the City of Philadelphia, which gave us renewed strength, and with your assistance, in the face of all opposition, we were again given the right to enjoy the privileges which for so many years belonged to us and which your predecessor had denied us. The Armory has

again been leased to us for a term of ten years and today we are facing a brighter future than we ever anticipated. I know I speak for every officer and member of the Command when I extend to you our sincere thanks for what you have done to preserve and uphold this ancient and historic organization.

Very respectfully,

THOMAS S. LANARD,

*Major.*

## CHAPTER V.

### CITIZENS' TRAINING CAMP AT BROOMALL, DEL. CO., 1915.

THE ORIGIN OF THE CAMP—NEWSPAPER COMMENTS—RECRUITING—FIRST DAY'S WORK—INCIDENTS OF CAMP LIFE—EXAMINATION OF ROOKIES—CAMP CLOSES—LETTER OF COMMENDATION—INVITATION TO PLATTSBURG STUDENTS—DINNER TO NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS.

President Wilson in his message to Congress on the question of National Preparedness said, *inter alia*:

“War has never been a mere matter of men and guns. It is a thing of disciplined might. If our citizens are ever to fight effectively upon a sudden summons, they must know how modern fighting is done and what to do when the summons comes to render themselves immediately available and immediately effective. And the Government must supply them with the training they need to take care of themselves and of it. \* \* \* \* \*

The military arm of their government, which they will not allow to direct them, they may properly use to serve them and make their independence secure—and not their own independence merely, but the rights also of those with whom they have common cause, should they also be put in jeopardy. They must be fitted to play the great role in the world, and particularly in this hemisphere, for which they are qualified by principle and by chastened ambition to play.

It would depend upon the patriotic feeling of the younger men of the country whether they responded to such a call to service or not. It would depend upon the patriotic spirit of employers of the country whether they made it possible for the younger men in their employ to respond under favorable conditions or not. I, for one, do not doubt the patriotic devotion either of our young men or of those who give them employment, those for whose benefit and protection they would, in fact, enlist. I would look forward to the success of such an experiment with entire confidence.”

The Commanding Officer of the State Fencibles from the above article, gained the thought that perhaps there were



many young men in the neighborhood of Philadelphia who might be interested in the military affairs and yet not be in a position to enlist for a full period of three years in one of the companies of the National Guard, and after giving the matter some consideration, the following communication was sent to all the Philadelphia newspapers:

August 24th, 1915.

To the CITY EDITOR,

Dear Sir:

The newspapers of the country during the past few weeks have given considerable publicity to the "Citizens' Military Camp" at Plattsburg, New York, which has done wonderful work in awakening and promoting the heretofore dormant military spirit of our citizens. No doubt a great number of the young men of our city have been deprived of the opportunity to participate in that outing, owing to the great distance the camp is located from Philadelphia and the time there required for training. Having this thought in mind and believing that the Mexican and foreign situations call for a better and closer study by our young men of the fundamental principles of soldiery, I have arranged to take the Infantry Battalion State Fencibles into camp from 8 P. M. Friday, September 3d, to Monday, September 6th, at Broomall, Chester County, Pa., and I desire, through the newspapers of our city, to extend an invitation to all citizens between the age of eighteen and forty, who desire to take advantage of this opportunity, to learn what may be considered the first duties of the soldier, to go without enlistment, into camp with us. The Battalion is prepared to furnish uniforms, tents, blankets, guns, etc., for a limited number of men. The only cost incident to this outing will be the mess charge, which will be nominal. All applicants must apply at the Armory, Broad and Race Streets, between 8 and 10 o'clock, Monday evening, August 30th. No applications will be received after that date.

I would appreciate very much if you would publish an article on this subject at the earliest possible date, making this announcement, giving to the public, in detail, the information I have above submitted.

Very respectfully,

THOMAS S. LANARD,

*Major.*

The Philadelphia newspapers immediately took up this matter and gave the same full publicity. From the very day it was announced to the end, this camp was made a

feature in the general news columns. During the encampment many of the papers had special representatives assigned, together with their photographic staff, who spent their entire time in camp. The Sunday edition of the Philadelphia papers contained many very interesting accounts and photographs.

The following is the announcement made August 26 by *The Philadelphia Record*:

To aid in the nation-wide campaign for preparedness, the Infantry Battalion State Fencibles will conduct a camp of military instruction for civilians from Friday, September 3d, to Monday, September 6th. The Battalion will provide uniforms, tents, blankets and arms for a limited number of men, who desire the training, which General Leonard Wood has been giving to business men at Plattsburg.

"There are many Philadelphians who have a patriotic desire for military training," said the Commander of the Fencibles, in explaining his plan. "The newspapers of the country have given considerable publicity to the Plattsburg Camp, which has done wonderful work in awakening and promoting the dormant military spirit of our citizens. No doubt a great number of the young men of this city have been deprived of the opportunity to participate in that outing, because the camp is located so far from Philadelphia and because of the length of time required there for training." \* \* \* \* \*

As September 6th is Labor Day, the arrangement will give the rookies three nights under canvas and three full days for training. They will be taught the manual of arms, the simpler marching evolutions, and it is probable that they will receive some drilling in skirmish formations. It is the intention of the Fencibles' Commander to cram all the military training that is possible into the short encampment.

"We realize," continued the Major, "that in so short a time only the bare fundamentals can be touched upon. Therefore, only the basic principles that underlie soldiery will be taught, together with the technical terms of the army. Those who attend the camp will get to understand fairly well the life and customs of a soldier. Through the camp we expect to turn out some men, who, if called into service, would be able to do something more than a raw recruit. In other words, we are attempting to really awaken a dormant spirit and see if we can interest men in the military. It can do no harm, and it may do a great good. There will be a series of talks on military affairs and the duties of a soldier, which will be under my supervision. Captain Frank N. Greene, the surgeon of our Battalion, will give a talk on first aid. Our band will be taken along. They will play for evening parade, guard mount, etc., and will give a concert every night.

The military instruction will be carried on by the officers of the Battalion.

Of course, the progress we are able to make will depend largely on the spirit with which the men enter into the thing. Very little can be accomplished if they look upon the whole affair as an outing. But if they are interested in the work and take hold with a vim, I am sure that at the end of the three days they will have learned something practical about the life and conduct of a soldier. We will do our best to teach them. It is up to them to supply the necessary enthusiasm."

Two hundred and sixty-seven men was the total to volunteer for the three-day military camp at Broomall, Delaware County, conducted by the Fencibles' Battalion. These applications were filed at the Fencibles' Armory, where the recruits were put through a physical examination by the surgeons before they were accepted. One clergyman, four attorneys-at-law, two physicians, graduates of military academies and of Girard College, as well as men from all walks of life in this city, were included in the recruits.

*The Philadelphia Inquirer* in speaking of this said:

"These men, with the training they will receive in camp would form the nucleus around which a regiment of volunteers could be formed if the necessity arose," said the Major, after he had made a brief address to the recruits. "I am greatly gratified at the results so far. We may take a score of our own men with us, but I think this will mark the total number of recruits."

Those who enlisted last night all expressed themselves as perfectly willing to face the rigors of the fifty-seven hours work in seventy. Many went even further in volunteering to go out to Broomall on Thursday and aid in the work of erecting the camp, thus obligating themselves to the twenty-four hours additional work.

Not only did the newspapers of Philadelphia lend their aid in furthering this movement, but many of the papers of the outlying sections also encouraged this spirit of preparedness, as may be seen from the following which appeared in *The Camden Post*:

No more inspiring sight regarding patriotism could well be imagined than was seen last night at the Armory in Philadelphia of the State Fencibles, where men literally jammed the rooms awaiting their turn to be examined for admission to the three days' camp at Broomall.

But many were turned away, owing not to the fact that they could not qualify, but that it would simply be impossible to take more than a fixed number.

Among the men who will undergo the three days' training are physicians, lawyers, artists, mechanics, merchants, students, journalists and, in fact, nearly all the trades and professions will be represented at Camp Broomall from Friday of this week to Monday night of next week.

These men were enlisted for the three days, and will receive an honorable discharge at the expiration of that time, provided, of course, there is no infraction of the regulations. Each member was instructed to take with him such necessities as, for instance, toothbrush, handkerchiefs, change of clothing, and to wear high shoes. Uniform, and in fact all other necessary equipment will be furnished the recruits by the State Fencibles.

New Jersey, Delaware and Pennsylvania are represented in the roster of recruits for Camp Broomall.

Camden is represented by Recruit Fred H. Bihn, of 211 Vine Street, and Beverly by William A. Ivins. Mr. Ivins gives his occupation as a farmer. When President Wilson said that what the United States needed was a trained citizenry, he seemed to voice a sentiment unconsciously held by every American who has red blood in his veins, and today the idea has crystalized and men in every walk of life are not only willing, but anxious to take the "setting up" exercises (which by no means spells play) that will fit them to defend the "Stars and Stripes," should the call come.

Camp Broomall's work will not end with the last bugle call on Monday evening next. Every one of the men who leave camp next Monday to go to their homes will be better men than before, they will have learned that one has to know how to obey before one can command; they will show their experience in drills by their erect carriage (and be proud of it, too), and the "Red, White and Blue" will also mean something more to them than it ever did before, just how, they would not be able to put into words, but the feeling will be there just the same.

### The Commanding Officer announces the following rules and regulations governing the camp:

As this camp is for the purpose of instruction, a strict adherence to the rules and regulations on the part of every officer and enlisted man is demanded. Any infraction of a rule or order hereafter published on the part of any officer or enlisted man, prompt measures will be taken to preserve the reputation of this Command.

## CAMP ROUTINE.

First Call.....	5:55 A. M.
Reveille .....	6:00 A. M.
Roll Call.....	6:15 A. M.
Exercises .....	6:20 A. M.
Recall .....	6:50 A. M.
Mess (Breakfast).....	7:00 A. M.
Fatigue .....	8:00 A. M.
Guard Mount.....	8:10 A. M.
Instructions .....	8:30 A. M.
(The entire Command, Officers and Men, will assemble at Headquarters.)	
Drill .....	9:00 A. M.
Recall .....	11:00 A. M.
Mess (Dinner).....	12:00 A. M.
Drill .....	2:00 P. M.
Recall .....	3:30 P. M.
Inspection of Quarters.....	4:30 P. M.
(First Sergeants will report to Adjutant for instructions for this Inspection.)	
Evening Parade.....	5:15 P. M.
Mess (Supper).....	6:00 P. M.
Band Concert.....	7:30-9:30 P. M.
Tattoo .....	10:15 P. M.
Taps .....	10:30 P. M.

The first day in camp convinced the most high-spirited of the recruits that there was little of the lark about a soldier's life. Stiff and aching muscles made even an army cot seem like the softest of beds.

No time was wasted, schedule of duty filling the daylight hours with real work, except for those times when the welcome notes of the bugle sent the men on the run toward the big tents where mess was served.

Reveille at 6 o'clock the first morning brought the rookies scrambling out of their tents to make hurried ablutions with the aid of the creek nearby, to fall in fifteen minutes later in their respective company streets for roll call and a strenuous half hour of setting-up exercises limbered up their muscles and put the recruits in shape for the drills and hikes which came later.

The first breakfast was at 7 o'clock, and then came ten minutes for policing camp; then guard-mount, a highly in-



tricate ceremony, which preceded the actual posting of the guard. Virtually all of the first morning was taken up with drilling and guard-mounting. Later a talk was given by the Commandant, emphasizing the value of discipline in military training and outlining the history of the Fencibles' Battalion, back to the War of 1812.

Battalion drill and instruction in the school of the squad and company, extended order drill, inspection of quarters and evening parade made a full afternoon, and the men were ready for supper when 6 o'clock came.

A concert by the Battalion Band made a pleasant evening feature. Tattoo, the signal for the final roll call, sounded at 10:15 and fifteen minutes later Taps signaled "all lights out." And this was "the end of a perfect day" in camp.

#### A newspaper said:

Visitors will be welcome in camp between the hours of 6 A. M. and 10:30 P. M., and today will, no doubt, see a large turnout of friends and relatives of the citizen-soldiers in camp, located on the West Chester Turnpike, about thirty minutes by trolley.

Company A boasts six professional men on its roster. They are Dr. P. S. Stout, the Rev. E. H. Bonsall and Attorneys Howard Kirk, W. W. Mentzinger, H. D. McKenzie and I. S. Prenner. There are a number of business men taking the three days' instruction and any number of high school boys and college students have donned the khaki and are shouldering Krag Jorgensens with the laudable desire to learn something of the duties of a soldier. A bit ragged, of course, the drills yesterday, nevertheless, reflected the real spirit of the men who have voluntarily taken three days of their time to have a part, even but a small part, in the project of national preparedness.

At tattoo last night the discovery was made that four rookies were missing. Instantly there came a number of shouted commands, and a provost guard of sixteen men was detailed to scour the country for the absentees. After an hour of stumbling about through dark fields and darker woods, the deserters were rounded up and brought back to camp. There was a drum-head court-martial, with scores of half-be-wildered recruits straining their ears to catch what they could of the proceedings. They had little difficulty in learning of all the dire penalties that could be inflicted on deserters, for the officers talked in unusually loud tones. When it was all over the reason for the shouted proceedings became apparent. The whole affair had been a frame-up and intended to give the men something to think about with regard to breaking camp bounds and maintaining discipline, besides giving the

avored few of the provost guard a taste of some real work in the field.

It was cold the first night in camp, and more than one slumbering rookie lost his blanket by failing to take the precaution of rolling up in his blanket soldier-fashion. Enterprising spirits moved stealthily in the night and carried off every loose blanket in sight. The chap, who, new to camp skylarking, turned in unsuspecting of harm, and merely pulled his blanket over him, awakened in the small hours shivering, to find his blanket missing.

The tents are pitched in a large clover field freshly mowed, which stands high about the road. A camp hospital, in charge of Captain Greene, Battalion Surgeon, is prepared to take care of any emergency cases. Captain Davis, of the Engineer Corps, who planned the camp, has looked well after the sanitary details, and everything has been done to safeguard the health of the rookies while in the field. The mess arrangements under Captain Burton are ample and the fare plain, but substantial and wholesome. One and a half times the regular army ration per man is issued daily by the Battalion Commissary.

Ten extra civilian cooks are looking after the culinary department and the men will have no cause for grumbling. Every man has joined the Battalion for the three days' tour of duty to learn what he can of soldiering and he is bent on accumulating all the experience and knowledge of things military, possible in the brief space of time.

No person expected all these red-blooded recruits to assemble in camp, living close to nature, and not to exhibit some of the eccentricities common to rookies. One of the newspapers in speaking of this said:

The Battalion arrived at Broomall in two special cars about 10:30 o'clock last night. The first disillusionment came when the rookies found the grass was damp with dew and their feet got wet. Then with the aid of a few lanterns, they were shown to their quarters. The tents were dark, the sky was overcast, and the army cots served out to the men were rolled tightly into small bundles.

Dr. P. S. Stout had a battle in the dark with his cot. When he untied the straps the cot unfolded, he said, into long wobbly string-like sausages. Then it wrapped around his legs and almost threw him. He straightened it out and pinched his fingers in the hinges. Finally, some one came to his rescue and fixed the cot. Another rookie who was in the advance detail was heard to remark in dismal tones, "I slept in my nightie last night and nearly froze. My clothes don't come off again until I get home."

Finally the camp quieted down, aroused occasionally by rookies stumbling over guy ropes and tripping over tent poles.

About 2 A. M. a sharp "Halt, who is there?" awoke the camp. It

was a rookie sentry halting a rookie who had been prowling around. "Somebody swiped my overcoat and I'm out to swipe another one," was the answer.

The sentry rested the point of his bayonet against his prisoner's stomach and yelled for the "Corporal of the guard, number 1." No reply. A long wait, then the sentry shouted, "Ho Corporal!"

The Corporal answered, "Yea." Another long wait. "Come here, you lazy loafer," yelled the sentry. An officer from his tent mildly rebuked the sentry, and while the sentry was listening the prisoner escaped.

A dog started to howl at 2:30 A. M., a cow began to moo at 3 A. M. and a rooster started crowing at daybreak. After all it was a red-eyed sleepy Battalion that lined up for roll call this morning.

Everybody in camp is in deadly earnest. An Episcopal Clergyman solemnly paced to and fro on sentry duty before headquarters this afternoon. He is a private in Company A. There are lawyers and doctors in the ranks also, all determined to learn the duties of a soldier in the short time at their disposal. They cannot spare four weeks at the army training camp at Plattsburg, so they are putting in three days at Broomall.

As all things must have an ending, so it was with this camp. What was done by the officers in the way of "making good" their promise to the citizens of Philadelphia before the camp opened, that they would teach them in a few days somethings about military life, can be best judged from the following account.

In speaking of the success of the camp, *The Philadelphia Inquirer* said:

Organized under the auspices of the Infantry Battalion State Fencibles, a military training camp at Broomall, concluded yesterday afternoon and last night at the State Fencibles' Armory at Broad and Race Streets, two hundred and sixty-seven who had been rookies for three days, gave up their uniforms, feeling that they were at least partially prepared for real service should occasion arise.

The Commander of the State Fencibles, and the officers of that Organization, who aided him in the three days of instruction, expressed themselves as highly satisfied with the results obtained and the spirit of the citizens who had attended the camp.

More than a score took an examination during the morning and afternoon, and to a number of these Major Lanard issued warrants as sergeants. A larger number were given ratings as corporals because of their grasp of the meaning of the work which had been given them.

The examination of the Rookies was conducted by the Commandant and Captain Davis, who examined maps submitted by the men. Following were those successful in securing non-commission warrants:

Sergeants: J. H. Hunter, Company C; William M. Hunter, Company C; Stuart L. Kirk, Company A; Rev. E. H. Bonsall, Jr., Company A; Walter Cammenish, Company A; Blumenthal, Company A; Charles Alvarez, Company C; H. Dalsimer, Company D; William A. Ivins, Company B; F. Neal, Company A; William F. Zwirner, Company A; William A. Tusler, Company A; John Harbison, Company A; J. A. Burkert, Company A; E. H. Brown, Company A.

Corporals: Frank Downing, Company B; Warren Conner, Company C; M. Platt, Company C; Dr. P. S. Stout, Company A; Dolan, Company A; VanHook, Company C; Frank C. Muir, Company D; William J. Martin, Company C; Ed. J. Koellsted, Company A; H. L. Viney, Company A; Ed. Bisley, Company D; W. W. Mentzinger, Company A; J. W. Bernard, Company A; S. D. Davis, Company D; F. L. Weske, Company A.\*

The examination of twenty-five questions included a complete rehearsal of all instructions. The men had to be proficient also in the manual of arms.

In order to achieve a sergeancy, the rookie had to obtain an average over ninety. Eighty-five was the lowest mark for the warrant as a corporal. About one-third of the men who took the examination made the ratings. Few, however, were under eighty in their markings.

The last day in camp was a busy one. There was plenty of guard and detail work and each company Commander put his men through various drills, including a number of extended order formations that had previously been demonstrated.

Guard duty from midnight until mess the last morning was very elaborate. Extra posts had been established and every rookie who had not previously stood guard was given a stretch of duty.

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\*Many of these men entered the service of the United States in the world war. See page 182.



The guards had plenty to do. A Sergeant of the Fencibles wandered out from his tent during the night and attempting to "butt in" on the post of the rookie sentry, was peremptorily challenged. The Corporals of the Guard, together with Lieutenant T. W. Shaw, of Company D, who was the officer of the day, were kept busy.

Two motion picture men appeared on the scene early the morning of the last day and characteristic views of the camp have been preserved. The noonday mess was a happy affair. It was the last meal of the men in camp and they cheered their officers, hooted their corporals and sergeants and then cheered them roundly. And then they expressed loudly their appreciation of the excellent work of the camp cooks.

At about noon it looked as though it were going to rain and orders were given to break camp. Arms were stacked in the company streets and in less than two hours every tent was down and the poles and stakes piled and the ropes neatly coiled. It was admitted by many visitors informed in military affairs that regular army soldiers could have done little better.

The final evening parade of the encampment was an impressive spectacle. The men were in heavy marching order and as the band played a martial air the volunteers passed in review before Major Lanard and his Staff. Compared with their initial marching in company formation, the men had improved wonderfully.

After the review, the men then boarded trolley cars at Broomall and changed at Sixty-ninth Street Union Station to subway trains. They detrained at Eleventh and Market Streets and proceeded to the Armory. There they returned their uniforms and donned their citizens' clothing.

Each man received an honorable discharge as the substantial recognition of his efforts at the camp.

The following is one of many letters received after the Broomall encampment:

Dear Major:

After three days in camp with the Fencibles, having become a full-fledged soldier in that time, I felt that I should express my thanks to them through you for their invitation to accompany them. Not only



was my camp experience most pleasant, but I think that it was highly profitable, and I have a very kindly feeling indeed for the State Fencibles. I shall be glad to be called on at any time for any services I can render to them.

With personal regards, I remain

Yours very truly,

HOWARD KIRK.

At the end of the camp many of the men who participated desired to continue their training during the winter at the Fencibles' Armory, and in order to enlarge this movement, a company was formed to admit all persons without enlistment for training. An invitation was also extended to the Plattsburg students to join.

HEADQUARTERS  
INFANTRY BATTALION STATE FENCIBLES

Philadelphia.

GENERAL LEONARD WOOD,

Plattsburg, N. Y.

Sir:

I have read with considerable interest of the number of distinguished citizens from Philadelphia who have taken advantage of the extraordinary opportunity offered to acquire the fundamental principles of soldiery at your camp.

I have the honor to command the above organization, the only one of its kind in Pennsylvania, wherein a man may continue his military training without becoming regularly enlisted, and yet enjoy all the benefit of the experience gained by those who are regularly enlisted and who report regularly for drill.

I desire to extend through you, to all men present in camp who reside in and about Philadelphia, an invitation to visit our Armory and become acquainted with us as an associate or regular member.

Very respectfully,

THOMAS S. LANARD,

*Major.*

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., August 20th, 1915.

My Dear Major Lanard:

Your letter of August 18th received. I thank you very much for the invitation so courteously extended and I am posting your letter on the bulletin board, so it will be brought to the attention of the camp.

Sincerely yours,

LEONARD WOOD.

The success of the Broomall camp, as has many times been stated by the officers of the Fencibles, depended largely upon the newspaper publicity given the movement.

The Fencibles have always received their share of newspaper publicity and criticism. Both favorable and unfavorable comments have frequently appeared in the columns of the public press. Therefore, when the camp was first suggested, preparedness being a popular movement at that time, the newspapers devoted more space to the camp than the officers of the Fencibles had anticipated.

Shortly after the close of the encampment, on the evening of October 7th, the Board of Officers tendered a testimonial dinner at the Armory to the newspaper reporters assigned to the Citizens' Camp at Broomall. The dinner was well attended by the officers and friends of the Fencibles.

The following gentlemen represented the Philadelphia newspapers at the Broomall camp:

Walter George Long, the North American; J. Russel Young, the Evening Ledger; Graham Starr, the Record; Mr. Phillips, the Press; Paul J. McGahan,\* the Inquirer; Mr. Cappelli, the Evening Telegraph, and Carol Mirkil, the Morning Ledger.

Photographers represented the papers as follows:

Robert Longacre and Joseph Owens, the Inquirer; Ben Arminger, the North American; Sam Meyers, the Press; J. A. Bergey, the Evening Ledger; William Reedfor, Evening Telegraph; Harry Hood, the Morning Ledger, and W. Clark, the Evening Bulletin.

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\*Elected later as an honorary member of State Fencibles. Served in World War.

## CHAPTER VI.

### CURRENT EVENTS 1915-1916.

PARADE CENTENNIAL LEGION ANNIVERSARY—RECEPTION AT WANAMAKER'S—102D ANNIVERSARY FENCIBLES—278TH ANNIVERSARY ANCIENT AND HONORABLE ARTILLERY—FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION, 1915—DEATH OF MAJOR WITHERUP—CAMP AT BROOMALL—GENERAL WOODING'S VISIT TO PHILADELPHIA—DEATH OF MRS. STONEWALL JACKSON—ANNUAL DINNER BOARD OF DIRECTORS—DEATH OF CAPTAIN PACKER—RECEPTION TO MAYOR SMITH—103D ANNIVERSARY OF FENCIBLES—SECOND MEXICAN CRISIS—FENCIBLES VOLUNTEER—FOURTH OF JULY, 1916 CELEBRATION—RECEPTION TO THE N. G. P. RETURNING FROM MEXICO—PRESENTATION OF MEMORIAL TABLET—ARTICLE BY "PENN" OF THE BULLETIN.

The first event of importance in the year 1915 was a parade to observe the Anniversary of the Fencibles' appointment to the Centennial Legion March 8th, 1876.

With a street parade and exercises in the Armory, the Fencibles celebrated the Thirty-ninth Anniversary of its appointment by Governor Hartranft to represent the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in the Centennial Legion.

A newspaper said of this event:

Wearing service uniforms of olive drab and escorted by the Old Guard and a platoon of mounted police, the Infantry Battalion State Fencibles marched through the central part of the city last night in honor of the Thirty-ninth Anniversary of the appointment of the organization by the late Governor Hartranft to represent the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in the Centennial Legion. Members of the Old Guard made a striking appearance in their uniforms, and the Active Command, carrying rifles and dressed in snug fitting overcoats, drew much applause from their friends and admirers along the line of march.

The Centennial Legion was organized at the suggestion of Major George W. McLean, of the Old Guard of New

York. It had for its original purpose the celebration of the Centennial in Philadelphia in 1876. The Legion is composed of the following organizations: Fayetteville Light Infantry, of North Carolina, organized 1793; Boston Light Infantry, of Massachusetts, 1798; Washington Light Infantry, South Carolina, 1807; State Fencibles, Pennsylvania, 1813; New Haven Grays, Connecticut, 1816; First Light Infantry Regiment, 1818; Old Guard of New York, 1826; Norfolk Light Artillery Blues, Virginia, 1828; Clinch Rifles, of Georgia, 1852; Amoskeag Veterans, New Hampshire, 1854; Fifth Infantry, Maryland National Guard, 1866; Phil Kearney Guards, New Jersey, 1868; American Rifles of Delaware, 1875.

The colors of the Legion are the Colonial flag, the United States colors and the celebrated Eutaw flag.\* The latter belonged to the Washington Light Infantry and has a very interesting history. In 1827 the widow of Colonel William Washington† selected this company to be the custodian of her husband's battle flag, "Tarleton's Terror," and from that time the flag has never been out of the possession of that Company.

During Colonel Washington's campaign in Carolina he visited the home of Miss Elliott (who afterwards became Mrs. Washington), and she, learning that he had no flag for his troops, seized her scissors and cut out a crimson square of silk which embellished the back of her chair, saying, "Let this be your flag."

Since 1876 the Fencibles have on every occasion, when the Legion has been called together, represented the citizen soldier of Pennsylvania. In 1911 the Legion met in Atlanta to celebrate the unveiling of the Peace Monument of the Old Guard of the Gate City Guard; in 1912 at New Haven to celebrate New Haven Day, and 1913 in Philadelphia to celebrate the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Fencibles.

The Command on March 8, left the Armory escorted by mounted police and the Old Guard of the State Fencibles, and marched south on Broad Street, to Walnut, counter-

\*Eutaw Springs, South Carolina, September 8, 1781, was the last battle on a southern field during the Revolution.

†Wounded and captured in Eutaw Springs battle.

marching to Chestnut, to Seventh, to Market, to Juniper Street, to Armory, where appropriate ceremonies were held.

On Friday evening, March 26th, 1915, the officers in a body attended the Anniversary reception and review of the Wanamaker Commercial Institute Regiment at the Wanamaker Store.

The Regiment was reviewed by Gen. Albert L. Mills, Chief of Militia Affairs U. S. A., and later in the evening a banquet was served in the Tea Room of the Wanamaker Store.

In April Albert Ruley, private Company A, an amateur sculptor, presented to the Command a bust in clay of Captain Packer.\*

On May 26th the Fencibles celebrated its 102d Anniversary with a street parade and banquet. In their brilliant uniforms of red coats, gold trimmings, blue trousers, white spats and huge bearskin shakos, and with the Fencibles' Band, the Battalion made a gay showing under gray skies. Two platoons of the Old Guard, commanded by Major Emanuel Furth, acted as an escort of honor.

The route of the parade led from the Armory at Broad and Race Streets, south on Broad Street to Pine, to Sixteenth, to Chestnut, to Broad and return to the Armory, where the parade was dismissed, and the equipment hastily stowed away. In light marching order, all then marched to the banquet hall at the Hotel Continental.

The following responded at the banquet to toasts: Rev. Charles M. Boswell, Hon. William Gleason, Captain Schaffer of the Old Guard, Daniel W. Lanard, Captains Packer, Dunn, Garcia, Greene, Porter and others. Major Lanard acted as toastmaster.

On June 7th several of the officers left Philadelphia to attend the 278th Anniversary of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts at Faneuil Hall, Boston.

On June 18th the officers in a body attended the Spring maneuvers of the Wanamaker Commercial Institute Regiment at Franklin Field. The Regiment was reviewed by

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\*See page 104.



Major General Leonard Wood and immediately after the parade all the officers were taken in automobiles to the Wanamaker Store, where dinner was served.

On June 25th an election was ordered for Captain and First Lieutenant, Company B. Captain E. E. Packer was detailed to conduct the election which resulted as follows: For Captain, Thomas T. Tinney; for First Lieutenant, Arthur M. Ford.

The celebration of the Fourth of July, 1915, was an event in the history of the City of Philadelphia, and it was during that period the litigation was pending regarding the lease of the Armory. There were very few persons at this time in the City of Philadelphia who had courage enough to publicly array themselves under the banner of the Fencibles.

That certain influence was brought to bear to prevent the Fencibles from gaining any publicity or popular sympathy may be gathered from the following letter, which was in reply to one sent to ascertain the reason why the Fencibles had not been invited to participate:

COMMON COUNCIL.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11th, 1915.

MAJOR THOMAS S. LANARD,  
Bailey Building, Phila.

Dear Sir:

In reply to yours of the 7th inst., would say, that the Committee in charge of the celebration have decided that no organization will be permitted in the line of escort excepting the First City Troop and the Third Regiment of the First Brigade, N. G. P.

Very truly yours,

JOHN H. BAIZLY,  
*Chairman.*

In this connection it may be well to turn the pages of this history to the period of July, 1916, and subsequent events when the Fencibles had won its battle for the Armory and see the decided change in "official opinion."

On August 20 Leonard B. Johnston was elected Lieutenant Company B. On September 10th the officers attended the banquet at Hotel Walton in honor of the Sixteenth National Encampment of the National Corps of the Army

and Navy Union of U. S. of America. An invitation was later received to attend the 117th Anniversary of the Boston Light Infantry Veteran Corps on October 18th.

Major William A. Witherup, former Commander of the State Fencibles, and a veteran of the Civil War, died at his home, 1937 North Seventeenth Street, after a short illness.

Major Witherup was born in Troy, N. Y., and was educated in the public schools of Cincinnati, Ohio. He left the Hughes High School, after three years' attendance, to enlist in Company D, First Ohio Volunteer Infantry, September 9th, 1861, and was discharged with the regiment August 26th, 1864.

During his active service he participated in a number of engagements in the Southwest with the army of the Cumberland. He was taken prisoner on December 31st, 1862, at the Battle of Murfreesboro, Tenn., was afterwards paroled and was exchanged. He was twice wounded at the storming of Missionary Ridge on November 25th, 1863.

In 1878 Major Witherup enlisted in Company A of the State Fencibles, and was promoted to Corporal in September, 1879. He was appointed Second Lieutenant in 1881; First Lieutenant in 1882 and Captain on June 2d, 1890, being the senior captain in the Battalion. Subsequently he was elected Major, which position he held until his retirement.

Major Witherup was a member of E. D. Baker Post No. 8, G. A. R., and a member of Encampment No. 20, Union Veteran Legion.

The funeral services were held on Wednesday at 2 o'clock from his home. Members of Apollo Lodge No. 386, F. and A. M.; Harmony R. A. Chapter No. 52, Mary Commandry No. 36, Knights Templar; Lulu Temple; members of the Old Guard of the State Fencibles and of the Active Command; the Ohio Society and the Grand Army organizations attended the services. Interment was made in Ivy Hill Cemetery.

September 3d the Battalion left the City for a tour of camp duty at Broomall, where they remained until the evening of September 7th.

On October 18th, 1915, Company D represented the State Fencibles in the Tioga Business Men's Association Parade held on the evening of that date.

The following letter was later received by the Commanding Officer from the President of the Association:

Dear Sir:

Accept our sincere thanks for your generous acceptance of our invitation to parade, and the grand turnout you gave us on the night of the 18th inst. Your lines were a crowning feature of our parade, and we assure you more than appreciated by our association and the local citizens.

Wishing you and your organization unbounded success, and again thanking you, we are

Very respectfully,

WILBUR H. ZIMMERMAN,

*President.*

On October 28th, 1915, James Murphy was elected Captain and J. Clayton Ursbruch First Lieutenant Company C.

November 13th Company A paraded at Wissinoming at the unveiling of a "Maine Memorial Tablet" at the General Lawton School, under the auspices of the Wissinoming Improvement Association, and Col. Heath Garrison No. 133, Army and Navy Union.

The tablet was one of many authorized by Congress,\* designed and manufactured by the Navy Department from metals recovered from that ill-fated battleship Maine, destroyed in the Havana Harbor 1898, which event led to the Spanish-American War. The school bore the name of one of our foremost Generals, one who gave up his life following the flag in the far off Philippine Islands. Many public-spirited citizens were interested in the celebration. The Fencibles participated at the request of the Hon. Peter E. Costello.†

In 1911 the Fencibles on its return from Atlanta, Georgia, where it had participated in the ceremonies incident to the unveiling of the Peace Monument by the Old Guard of the

\*One presented to State Fencibles by the Old Guard of the City of Philadelphia. See page 121.

†Mr. Costello, as a member of Councils, very materially aided the Fencibles in its fight for the Armory in 1914-15.

Gate City Guard, stopped at Danville, Va., where they were entertained by the Mayor, General Harry Wooding and the citizens generally.

In the latter part of 1915 the Mayor of Danville visited Philadelphia and attended a banquet at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, and a newspaper commenting on this event, said, *inter alia*:

Brigadier General Harry Wooding, of Danville, Va., one of the surviving generals of General Lee's Staff, was forceful in his allusions to the regard in which Philadelphia is held in the South. He spoke with great feeling on the anniversary celebration when the Blue and the Gray were re-united on the battlefield at Gettysburg last Summer, and praised the great thought behind that great celebration.

To Mr. Cattell he paid the highest of tribute in the picturesque cordiality of the true Southerner. In praising Philadelphia, he said he was but paying proper tribute. He explained that he had been Mayor of Danville for twenty-one years and that the town was historic because it was the last capital of the Confederacy.

"Your own State Fencibles came there and captured it in three hours," he added, "and my most cherished possession is my honorary membership in your own municipal militia.\*

I shall always keep it and shall hand it down to my children as a heritage of honor."

Another event which followed this, which recalled the Fencibles' visit to Atlanta was the death of Mrs. Stonewall Jackson.

The death of Mrs. Stonewall Jackson† recalls an incident of her closing years illustrative of the proverbial courtesy of the South. When the State Fencibles made their trip to Georgia in the Fall of 1911 to attend the dedication of the "Peace Monument" erected in Atlanta by the Gate City Guard, one of the cities visited en route was Charlotte, where Mrs. Jackson resided. Upon their arrival at that pretty little city of North Carolina, which boasts of its progressiveness and a touch of the western "boom" spirit, coupled with the easy-going atmosphere of the "Sunny

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\*General Wooding was elected an honorary member of the State Fencibles in 1911, after its visit to Danville.

†General Jackson's real name was "Thomas Jonathan Jackson" and it was after the Bull Run fight, where it was said that owing to their rigid steadiness at the critical moment of the battle that the historic name of "Stonewall" was given him and his brigade.



South," the Battalion was received by a military escort and marched through the main street, to the delight of thousands who had turned out to greet them.\*

As the Fencibles, arrayed in their brilliant uniforms and huge shakos, were marching along the wide thoroughfare leading to the station, the Mayor of Charlotte, who was riding with Dr. Edward J. Cattell, of Philadelphia, called attention to a modest but comfortable dwelling which stood well back from the street and remarked that it was the home of Charlotte's "First Lady," Mrs. Stonewall Jackson. Immediately Dr. Cattell caused word to be passed along to Major Brazer, the Commander of the Fencibles' Battalion, and the Fencibles were halted, swung into line, arms presented, and the band blared forth the salute of the North to Mrs. Jackson. A crowd of the citizens of Charlotte cheered this little tribute of the Fencibles, and although but a small act of military courtesy, it was widely commented on by newspapers, not only in Charlotte, but in many sections of the South.

*Charlotte Daily Observer*, October 13th, 1911, in speaking of the incident, said:

A marked evidence of the unusual spirit of the Fencibles was their action as they passed the home of Mrs. Stonewall Jackson, on West Trade Street, on their return to the depot. Lining up in front of the residence of the widow of the distinguished Southern General, the Battalion uncovered, while the band played "Dixie" and "The Star-Spangled Banner."

It will be long before the City has visitors more acceptable than the State Fencibles of the City of Philadelphia.

At the time the Fencibles paid their respects to Mrs. Jackson they understood that the reason she had not come forward to respond to the salute was due to her enfeebled condition. As a matter of fact, however, Mrs. Jackson was not in the house at the time, being absent in another part of the city. But Mrs. Jackson found an opportunity more than a year later to express her appreciation of the tribute of the Fencibles.

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\*For account of this trip see "State Fencibles and Its Visit to Atlanta and Other Southern Cities, 1911 by Lanard."



In the following year, when a Trade Expansion tour was sent out from Philadelphia to visit Southern cities, one of the places selected was Charlotte. When the Philadelphians, more than seventy in number, arrived there, they were surprised by a visit paid to their train by a gentleman who announced himself as a relative of Mrs. Stonewall Jackson, and who said that at her command he had brought with him a card for each member of the party containing the greetings of Mrs. Jackson and bearing her autograph, while he also presented an autograph card of greetings and thanks for Philadelphia's tribute, which Mrs. Jackson sent with the request that it be presented to the Mayor of Philadelphia as an appreciation of the tribute the Fencibles had paid her months before.

At the beginning of the Civil War Mrs. Jackson had been married but a few years, when Jackson left for the front.\* She visited him at Winchester in the winter of 1861 and there spent three months in camp with him, and then returned to Charlotte and later bore him a "war daughter." In the Spring of 1863 she had taken the daughter to the front to see the General and immediately on her return to North Carolina she was summoned to the front to attend the wounded General, and after three days spent at his bedside, watched him die in the little log cabin at Wilderness Run. She was at his bedside when he turned to her and in his delirium cried out, "Order A. P. Hill to prepare for action. Pass the Infantry to the front. Tell Major Hawke—" and stopping a moment, resumed, "Let us cross over the river and rest under the shade of the trees."

On Thursday evening, December 9th, 1915, a military reception was tendered Major Thomas S. Lanard by the Battalion at the Armory. The reception was held at 8:30 o'clock and was followed by a dance at 9 o'clock. Later in the evening an exhibition drill was given by Company B under Captain Thomas F. Tinney. The music for the dance was furnished by an orchestra from Company B under the direction of Victor Clarke.

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\*This Mrs. Jackson was nee, Mary Anna Morrison, a daughter of a North Carolina clergyman. She was the General's second wife.

At the close of the annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the Infantry Corps State Fencibles, on Thursday evening, December 15th, the directors tendered a dinner to all the officers and non-commissioned officers of the Battalion at Hanscom's Banquet Hall, 929 Market Street.

The Commanding Officer outlined a general plan for the work of the Battalion for 1916, including the details for the proposed citizens' training camp. It was suggested that the Battalion should go into camp for one month, beginning June 17th until July 15th,\* the Commandant and Staff to remain in camp for the entire time. Each week one company of the Fencibles to go into camp, together with 250 citizen soldiers. This plan would afford 1000 citizens an opportunity to secure one week's instruction.

The Entertainment Committee outlined their plans for the season, consisting of dances, smokers, moonlight excursions, etc. The President of the Non-Commissioned Officers' Association pledged the support of the non-commissioned officers toward the upbuilding of a reserve fund to be used for the visit to New Haven in September, 1916.†

During the month of January, 1916, an invitation was received from the 102d Regiment (old 13th) Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteer Association, Washington Infantry, to be present at the exercises and unveiling of a large Infantry Regimental Bronze Memorial Tablet, erected by the citizens of Allegheny County, under the direction of the County Commissioners and the Veteran Committee in charge of Memorial Hall on Tuesday, February 29th, 1916, at 8 P. M. The tablet contained the names of 1209 soldiers of Allegheny County, who served in the 102d Regiment. The total number serving from 1861 to 1865 was 2241.

The annual inspection of the Battalion held on Thursday evening, January 27th, 1916, was a success from every standpoint. The Inspector, Director of Public Safety, looked like an old "vet" the way he handled the rifles, and his critical eye missed nothing. The band played well, the companies

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†Date postponed on account of the war.

\*This camp was held but for ten days only, owing to the lack of recruits.

looked their usual high standard, and the presence of the Old Guard, with their band, gave a touch of dignity to the occasion, seldom seen at an inspection. The companies were congratulated on the splendid showing they made.

On January 31st, 1916, J. Clayton Ursbruch tendered his resignation as First Lieutenant, Company C.

An invitation was received by the Commanding Officer and the officers of the Command to a reception tendered Major John B. Kennedy of the Second Company, Governor's Foot Guard at New Haven, Conn., on Wednesday evening, February 19th, 1916.

After a lingering illness, Superintendent of the Armory, Captain Edward E. Packer, died at his residence on Sunday, February 6th, 1916, peacefully in the presence of his family. This was a severe affliction for his family, and also a great loss to the Battalion. From early manhood his inclinations and pursuits were of a military character, and due to his energy and perseverance was to a great degree, the success of the State Fencibles.

His death was formally announced to the Battalion under the following order:

Orders No. 6.

The Commanding Officer announces the death of Captain Edward E. Packer on Sunday, the 6th instant.

In the death of this ever faithful and loyal member, the Command has sustained a severe loss, for, during his long term of service, he has, by his devotion to duty, his enthusiasm for the maintenance of the time-honored Command, and his manly and courageous action upon many occasions, while in service of the City, State and Nation, endeared himself to the hearts of his comrades and the many friends of this organization.

On October 4th, 1853, he enlisted as a private in Company A, and was appointed Sergeant in 1857. At the outbreak of the Civil War he served with the State Fencibles and was assigned to the Eighteenth Regiment, Pa. Vol. Later he enlisted in the Twenty-sixth Pa. Vol., in which Regiment he served for the balance of the war. In March, 1871, he was commissioned Second Lieutenant Company A, State Fencibles, and in January, 1875, First Lieutenant. At the formation of the Battalion in 1878, he was elected Captain. He was commissioned Captain of Company C in June, 1883, and Battalion

Quartermaster in April, 1895. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, he volunteered his services, but was rejected owing to his age. Immediately on his return to Philadelphia he was elected Captain of Company I, Twentieth Regiment. In October on the return of the Fencibles from the Spanish-American War he was commissioned Captain and Battalion Quartermaster.

He participated in all the prominent events in the history of the Fencibles from the date of his enlistment to the present time, and was regarded as a zealous and efficient soldier. The loss of this faithful and efficient officer will be greatly felt by this Command, and his memory will be cherished by all who had the good fortune to know him.

As a mark of respect the flag over the Armory will be at half staff until after the funeral; and as a further evidence of the esteem in which he was held by this Command, the Battalion will parade as funeral escort, which will take place from the Armory on Thursday, the 10th instant at 2 o'clock P. M.

By order of

THOMAS S. LANARD,  
*Major Commanding.*

The following funeral order was later published:

February 8th, 1916.

Orders No. 8.

1. The funeral of the late Captain Edward E. Packer will take place at the Armory on Thursday, February 10th at 2 P. M. The body will be on view in the room of Company A from 11 A. M. until 2 P. M.

2. Lieutenant C. C. Coleman, Company A, is hereby detailed as Officer of the Guard.

3. Company A will furnish as Guard, two men in blue fatigue uniform.

Company B—two men, dress uniform.

Company C—two men, service uniform, campaign hat, blanket roll, poncho and haversack.

Company D—two men, olive drab, fatigue.

4. The Officer of the Guard will report to the Commanding Officer for instructions.

On Thursday, the day of the funeral, the Armory was crowded with his many friends and family. The entire Command responded to the order for parade.

The services held at the Armory were as follows:

1. Prayer—Chaplain H. A. F. Hoyt.
2. Selection—State Fencibles Band.



3. Address—Major Thomas S. Lanard.
4. Song—Oswald Blake.
5. Address—Major Emanuel Furth.
6. Selection—State Fencibles Band.
7. Services—Chaplain Hoyt.
8. Song—Oswald Blake.

The Old Guard State Fencibles acted as pallbearers and the Battalion as funeral escort. Interment was at Woodland Cemetery, where appropriate military ceremonies were held.

Major Lanard in his address said in part as follows:\*

Comrades and friends, we have met here today to perform a duty, the character of which is the saddest that ever comes in the life of a soldier. I therefore feel that it is eminently fitting for me to say a few words on behalf of the Command I have the honor to represent, of a man who spent over half a century in its service.

In 1813 when a cruel war threatened to tear our country asunder, there was organized in Philadelphia a military command, which later became known as the State Fencibles. Among its first members were such distinguished citizens as Joseph Ingersoll, Clement Biddle, Hartman Kuhn and others of the first families of this city. Notwithstanding the fact that the country was badly in need of troops, the Fencibles would muster no man, of whose character or moral standing there could be any question. When they returned from that war that high standard of citizenship, so established, was considered the primary requisite of each applicant.

It was not long before there was called to command, a young and distinguished citizen, James Page, a man whose high standing as a citizen, his gentlemanly deportment and moral courage was the theme of universal applause. It was while the Fencibles were so prudently commanded that our dearly beloved Captain Packer was admitted to the ranks as a private. It did not take long for that able Commander, Captain Page, to recognize the worth of this courageous youth and in a very short time we find him appointed Sergeant, from Sergeant to Second Lieutenant, then to First Lieutenant and later to Captain.

He served with his Command in all the important events in its history for sixty-three years. He marched away to the Civil War of '61 to '65. He participated in the riots of '77 and '92, and at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, although long past the age limit, and suffering from infirmities which exposure during campaign might mean certain death, yet notwithstanding all this, he marched away with this Command and there on the field at Mount Gretna stood

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\*Published at the request of the family.



patiently, with his hat in his hand, and a tear in his eye, praying to his God, that the Government would accept his tender of service.

Not to be baffled by his rejection, he came back to the Armory and was elected an officer in the Twentieth Regiment of Pennsylvania Reserves, willing to again take his chance in the event of a second call. \* \* \* \* \*

In all the events during the past fifteen years, when the tide of time was fast telling on his brow, he entered into the spirit of every occasion with an enthusiasm which marvelled all who had the good fortune to observe him.

He was a Fencible at heart, he was a Fencible by nature. This was his life, he lived not, but for the Fencibles. He has been with the Command in the days of its prosperity, and the days of adversity and sorrow. He has seen the days of peace and of war, and he has been marching and marching on, keeping in time with the coming of each generation, entirely forgetful of the fact that each passing year was drawing him closer to his last roll call. \* \* \* \* \*

It was my privilege to stand by his bedside a few days ago, when the tide of life was ebbing away like the fading sun, and his light was fast growing dim, and with tears in his eyes and hardly strength enough to speak the words, his thoughts were of boys at the Armory. \* \* \* \* \*

Soon the bugle call will sound assembly, that call which he so loved to hear, and with muffled drums our slow and dreary march will begin. We shall take him as a soldier, from whence he came, for as from earth he came to us, so to earth shall he return. And e'er the shades of night shall fall, the stars one by one will appear, and stand out as sentinels to watch over his silent form; to us of this earth there shall remain only a sweet memory of a man we had so long learned to love; but there shall ever be written in our hearts close by his name, "*Spectemur Agendo.*" Tried by his actions he was ever faithful to the Fencibles. \* \* \* \* \*

A short time after the funeral the following letters were received from the family:

Dear Major Lanard:

Please accept this acknowledgment of our grateful appreciation of the honor you and those under your Command conferred on my brother, Captain Packer. Your beautiful tribute to his worth will ever remain with us, a precious memory of the esteem in which he was held by those who knew him best.

Gratefully yours,

IDA E. PACKER.

To the Infantry Battalion State Fencibles,  
Broad and Race Streets,  
Philadelphia, Pa.

The surviving members of the family of the late Captain Edward E. Packer, appreciating the services of your organization on the occasion of his funeral obsequies, desire to place upon your records acknowledgment of your kindly action.

Every feature of the affectionate tribute comes to us with grateful recollection, and the memory of the sad occasion will always be to us a reminder that our beloved parent, to a very great extent, accomplished the purpose which kept him in close touch with your Command for so many years.

His whole soul and being seemed to be absorbed in the good of the Fencibles, and the closing moments of his life were enshrouded in memories of his comradeship with the Order.

To all who took part in the wonderful tribute of remembrance and affection we offer our deepest gratitude, and especially do we wish to make mention of the pleasing addresses of Major Lanard, whose account of the life and services of the Captain were accurate and well timed, while the discourse of Major Furth was a charming compliment embodied in scholarly diction and splendid personal regard.

The lesson of our Father's life teaches us that it was well spent, and that the good he did during his long, useful and unselfish career shall not be without its future reward.

The most important social event of the year was a reception tendered Mayor Thomas B. Smith at the Armory on Tuesday evening, February 15th, 1916. The invitation to this affair was as follows:

INFANTRY BATTALION STATE FENCIBLES

AND

THE OLD GUARD STATE FENCIBLES

Request the Honor of Your Presence

at the

MILITARY RECEPTION

To Be Tendered the

MAYOR OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA

and

MRS. THOMAS B. SMITH

at the Armory

Broad and Race Streets, Philadelphia

Tuesday Evening, February 15th, 1916

at Nine o'Clock.

Never before in the history of any military command were so many people assembled where the spirit of good fellowship and loyalty was in evidence as was displayed at this reception. Everybody wanted to meet the Mayor, no person missed the opportunity to fall in line and shake hands with him.

The affair opened with a reception at headquarters, where the Mayor was received by the Commandant and his Staff and Major Furth, of the Old Guard and his Staff.

The Mayor was then escorted to a private box on the drill floor and then followed a parade and review by the entire Battalion. Company B then gave an exhibition drill, which was followed by the general reception to the Mayor. Later in the evening a grand military march was formed. In speaking of this march, the *Philadelphia Press* said, *inter alia*:

Mayor Smith, acting as a platoon commander in the military march at the State Fencibles' reception in his honor on Tuesday night, featured the event. With military dignity and a good swinging step, he marshalled his charges down the drill floor amid the plaudits of at least five hundred spectators.

The State Fencibles, although a municipal military organization, does things and always makes a success of any undertaking. The affair on Tuesday night was one of them. It gave a military ball and reception that was spectacular from every angle. Military guests wearing all styles of gorgeous uniforms, and beautifully gowned women made an inspiring sight. There were the distinctive uniforms of the State Fencibles, the Old Guard State Fencibles, the Morris Guards of Atlantic City, the Old Guard, City of Philadelphia, the Old Guard, Second Infantry, N. G. P.; the Veteran Guard, Third Infantry, A. N. G. P.; Company B, Engineers, N. G. P., and the National Guard of Pennsylvania, which was represented by both officers and men. The most unique uniform noticed was that of the Old Guard State Fencibles' Drum Corps.

The Commandant and officers of the State Fencibles entertained First Lieutenant Hattie, of the U. S. A., at dinner during the week following the reception. The Lieutenant was a guest of Captain and Surgeon Greene and made a host of friends while in this city. He was present also at the reception to the Mayor.

Lieutenant T. W. Shaw, of Company D, received from Lieutenant H. A. Daniels, a member of the First Light Infantry Regiment, Providence, R. I., a collection of posters that were being used in Canada to obtain recruits. They are very interesting and were placed on display in the Armory.

On March 14th, 1916, the Fencibles received an invitation to attend the Twenty-ninth Anniversary of the Morris Guards at the Hotel Traymore, Atlantic City, N. J.

#### An Atlantic City paper said:

Old and helpful acquaintances with the State Fencibles was renewed by the Morris Guards Saturday night, March 18th, when the latter held their annual banquet in this city at the Hotel Traymore.

The State Fencibles is an organization much like the Morris Guards, only, of course, more aged. They began their independent military training in the infancy of the Republic, and their organization and their preparation proved of great service to the cause of the Union in the sixties. Today the Old Guard in the Fencibles has retreated before the grim advances of Father Time, but the organization numbers young men who are highly creditable to the distinguished reputation of the famous Pennsylvania organization and which maintains the activities of the Broad Street Armory much like the Morris Guards keep things stepping at the local armory. All hope that the country may never need the services of these independent organizations in the horrible business of war. Yet none knows how soon it may need their services. In the past the very salvation and sovereignty of the Nation have depended to a large extent on the bravery, courage and efficiency of the citizen soldiery, and the chances are that it shall always so depend, for the sentiment of America is unalterably opposed to the large standing army of professional troops.

Some years ago the Morris Guards were proud to participate in the magnificent parade of the State Fencibles in Philadelphia. Only this winter a delegation from the Atlantic City Company attended the inaugural ball tendered by the Fencibles to the Mayor of Philadelphia. It was a pleasing exchange of courtesies to entertain the officers of the Fencibles in Atlantic City, and the banquet proved of more than ordinary importance and pleasure because of this feature.

On March 16th, 1916, John Moe was elected First Lieutenant, Company C.

On Monday evening, March 27th, the officers of the State Fencibles were present at the military review and reception tendered Major General John F. O'Ryan, Commanding

National Guard of New York, and officers of the United States Army and Navy, Marine Corps and National Guard of Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Maryland and Delaware, given by the John Wanamaker Commercial Institute in observance of its Twenty-fifth Anniversary, in the Armory in the Wanamaker Store. About 600 guests were present.

On March 29th, 1916, an invitation was received from the Wildwood Yacht Club of Wildwood, New Jersey, to camp there during the Summer of 1916, but owing to the arrangement for the encampment at Neshaminy Falls, Pa., the invitation was declined.

An invitation was received from the Col. Fred Taylor Camp No. 2, Sons of Veterans, to participate in the military parade at Kensington on Monday, April 24th, 1916.

The following concerning an old Fencible appeared in an Atlantic City paper on April 8th, 1916:

A man walked into the detective bureau here today seeking information concerning a lost watch. He met Harry Wilson, Chief of the Identification Department, on his way out. Wilson looked him over.

"Say, are you Paul VanDusen?" he asked.

"That's me," responded the man, "but you have the advantage of me."

"I'm Harry Wilson," said the sleuth.

"I've got you," came from VanDusen.

The pair were tentmates at a camp of the Pennsylvania State Fencibles at Mount Gretna, Pa., twenty-five years ago and hadn't met since.

"Where's Jim Brunet, who tented with us, still a dentist?" inquired Wilson.

"Nope, he's Vice-President of Chili," was the rejoinder.

"Well, things do move," laughed the detective.

The long litigation over the Armory lease being settled and the Command now enjoying unprecedented prosperity, arrangements were made to celebrate the 103d Anniversary of the Command at the Hotel Majestic.

The Morris Guards of Atlantic City had entertained the officers of the Fencibles at the Hotel Traymore on March 18th, and therefore, it was unanimously decided to invite the Guards as the "Military Guests" on this occasion.



An invitation was received to attend the Third Annual Military Field Day of the Army and Navy Union to be held at League Island Navy Yard on May 21st, 1916. The Command did not attend in a body, though many of the members were present in uniform.

On May 27th, 1916, the Fencibles and the Old Guard celebrated their 103d Anniversary by a street parade in full-dress uniform, which was followed by a banquet at the Hotel Majestic. The Command left the Armory at 3:30 sharp, headed by a mounted police escort and the Fencibles' Band, and paraded over the following route, from the Armory south on Broad Street to Walnut, to Sixteenth, to Market, to Fifth, counter-marching on Market to Juniper, to Filbert, to Broad and to the Armory.

On passing the Union League they were reviewed by the Mayor and the Director of the Department of Public Safety.

The Morris Guards of Atlantic City were the military guests at the banquet. The Mayor, Directors of Public Safety and Public Works and several Judges were present.

On this occasion there was presented to Captain and Commissary A. H. Burton at the Armory, the famous Page Medal† which has been in the possession of the Command for about sixty years and is worn by the oldest parading member. Captain Burton joined the Fencibles in 1888. This medal was previously worn by Captain Edward E. Packer, who joined the Fencibles in 1853 and who died in February, 1916.

At the death of Captain Edward E. Packer this medal was returned to the Battalion. There were two candidates for the same,\* Captain A. H. Burton and Lieutenant William Hinkle, whose records on the books of the Fencibles were as follows:

Captain Alfred H. Burton—Enlisted in Company C December 24th, 1888; appointed Corporal February 20th, 1890; Sergeant, January 15th, 1891; Battalion Commissary Sergeant, August 15th, 1897; commissioned Second Lieutenant, Company I, 20th Reg., N. G. P., August 16th, 1898 (a Reserve Regiment for Spanish-American War); First

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\*The dispute being over the "continuous" service in the Fencibles. Examine both records.

†See page 188 "One Hundred Years With the State Fencibles."

Lieutenant, May 17th, 1899; Captain and Commissary on Staff, October 1st, 1898.

Sergeant William H. Hinkle—Enlisted in Company A October 10th, 1893; appointed Corporal July 2d, 1895; Sergeant, May 13th, 1898; served with Company K, Sixth Regiment, in Spanish-American War; M. O., October 17th, 1898; appointed Sergeant Company A December 1st, 1899; First Sergeant, February 1st, 1900; appointed Battalion Quartermaster Sergeant April 25th, 1907.

The question of who should now wear the medal was referred by the Commanding Officer to a committee in the following letter:

At the death of Captain Packer there was returned to me the Page Medal, which is to be worn by the Fencible "having been connected with the organization, in active service, for the greatest number of years." I understand that there is some question as to whether the same should be presented to Captain of Commissary A. H. Burton, or to Lieutenant William Hinkle.

In order to settle this question, I am referring the matter to a committee composed of Captains Green, Garcia and Porter, said committee to meet at the Armory on Wednesday evening, May 3d, at 8 o'clock sharp, to make proper investigation and report at the meeting of the Board which will be held at 8:30. It will be the duty of this Committee to interview both claimants and decide who, in their judgment is entitled to this medal.

Respectfully,

THOMAS S. LANARD,  
*Major.*

The Committee held its meeting on said evening and made the following report:

To Commanding Officer,  
Subject Page Medal.

We, your Committee, appointed to decide on the proper person entitled to the honor of wearing the Page Medal, have decided that according to the terms of the deed of gift, that Captain A. H. Burton fulfills the requirements in length of service and is entitled to wear the medal.

CAPTAIN FRANK N. GREENE,  
*Chairman of Committee.*

On May 25th, Sergeant Charles J. Williams, who has been Superintendent of the Armory since the death of Captain Packer, tendered his resignation, which was accepted, to take effect at the selection of his successor. On June 6th James B. Murphy tendered his resignation as Captain, Company C.

An invitation was received on June 5th from the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts to attend their anniversary and banquet. Several of the officers were present.

On June 12th the office of the Superintendent having become vacant by the resignation of Sergeant Williams, the Armory Committee selected Joseph W. Hummell to fill the said office. With the new Superintendent in charge, the Armory soon took on a new and more home-like appearance. Not only was the new Superintendent an efficient and faithful officer, but a very affable and courteous gentleman.

On June 17th, 1916, many of the officers of the Fencibles left Philadelphia on a special train as guests of Col. Wm. R. Scott, of the Wanamaker Institute Regiment, to spend a few days with that Command in camp at Island Heights, New Jersey.

In the early part of 1916 the second Mexican crisis had arrived. There was much speculation in all quarters as to just how the Government at Washington would meet the emergency. The National Guards of the several States were far from their required strength, and it was the consensus of opinion that a call would be made for volunteers.

The Commandant of the State Fencibles, therefore, on March 14th, 1916, to the Company Commanders, sent the following letter:

My Dear Captain:

I am enclosing herewith "Agreement to Volunteer" for the Mexican trouble. I fully appreciate and understand that all the members now enlisted in the Battalion are not able to volunteer owing to many causes over which they have no control, but I think that you will agree with me that the Fencibles in the past have always stood ready and able to do their part toward national defense; and therefore, if

the time comes (and the way things are now shaping, it looks as though that time is not far distant) the Fencibles should be in a position where they could muster not less than 400 men.

I desire to have these enrollment papers complete not later than Thursday night and have all members now on your roll declare themselves. Those not desiring to enlist, both officers and men, should immediately resign or file application for discharge, so that we may not be handicapped in recruiting the Fencibles to its full strength. It would be well for you to hold a meeting of your company prior to the drill on Thursday night and read this letter to them. I will be at the Armory about 8 o'clock, and if there is any further information you desire, I will go over the same with you at that time.

The call came for troops, but the Fencibles were not included in that call. This matter was then brought to the attention of the Mayor of the City of Philadelphia, who sent the following communications:

To the Secretary of War,  
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor, as Mayor of the City of Philadelphia, to offer for the present crisis the services of the only municipal battalion to my knowledge in the country, the Infantry Battalion State Fencibles. This Battalion is composed of four companies of infantry under the command of Major Thomas S. Lanard.

The Fencibles were organized on May 26, 1813, for services in the second war with Great Britain, and since that time have served the City and State in all the industrial and labor disturbances. They have also participated in the Kensington and Southwark riots of 1844, the Mexican War of 1846, the Civil War of 1861-1865, Pittsburgh riots of 1892 and the Spanish-American War of 1898.

For the past thirty years they occupied one of our handsome armories situated on North Broad Street, in this city, and have been supported by the City of Philadelphia.

I would therefore appreciate it if the quota is not complete at this time, that arrangements be made to muster this Battalion into service, and if this be found impracticable at this time, that you give this matter your early consideration in the event of a second call. If it is your desire, I will arrange to have Major Lanard meet any officer at any place you may designate in order to complete all preliminary details.

I have ordered the Battalion in camp at Neshaminy Falls, Pennsylvania, on June 28th, where they will remain until further orders.

To the Adjutant-General,  
Harrisburg, Pa.

Sir:

I have the honor, as the Mayor of the City of Philadelphia, to offer the services of the Infantry Battalion State Fencibles for the present crisis. The history of this Command and the services rendered by it to the City, State and Nation are well-known to you.

I understand that the quota demanded from Pennsylvania is now complete, but if a place can be made for this command, I would greatly appreciate anything that you may do toward that end. However, if this cannot be done at this time, I trust you may be able to muster this Command in the event of a second call; or, if it is your desire, the Command can be augmented to a regiment in a very short time.

The second citizens' training camp was held at Neshaminy Falls June 28th, where about 150 rookies took part, some having enlisted for the Mexican trouble. The Fencibles was represented by its entire Battalion.\* The camp was beautifully situated just at the rear of the park. The camp proved a success. On July 4th the Battalion returned to Philadelphia for the day only to participate in the celebration, returning to camp that evening.

On July 4th, 1916, more than 100,000 Philadelphians, representatives of nearly two million souls, gathered within sight of Independence Hall and pledged anew their loyalty to the flag, to American ideals and to the President of the United States in whatever course he deems proper to pursue in the present crisis in national affairs. Ground hallowed by the Nation's founders was trod by the great multitude which eagerly voiced its willingness to sacrifice life itself, for the honor of the country. The shrine of liberty was again dedicated to the principles of freedom; the torch of liberty was once more held aloft for the oppressed of war-torn lands, and a united city, without a single dissenting voice, re-dedicated itself to the task of helping to spread an enlightened democracy around the world.

The entire municipality burst forth in a display of unexampled patriotism. Public men who have been foremost in

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\*Battalion remained in camp ten days waiting a call for service on the "Mexican" border. Was later notified that no more troops would be called.



the Nation's affairs for the past quarter of a century pronounced the meeting the most enthusiastic and most numerously attended of any gathering in their experience. Not a street in the city was without its showing of genuine patriotism. Not a ward went unrepresented at the big mass-meeting. The Commonwealth, from the Governor down to the lowliest servant of the people, shared in the outburst of loyalty. The City's official life was represented not only by the presence of Mayor Smith, but also by the attendance of virtually every member of the administration. All were united and determined that, should the National Government essay a test of arms with Germany, Pennsylvania and Philadelphia would at once assume the leadership of the Nation in the assistance given the national leaders.

Men of prominence throughout the country gave the best of their thought to the assembled thousands, and without exception, they struck responsive chords, as shown by the spontaneous-applause of the vast audience. The most stirring plea for universal military training and service heard in this city was uttered by Lieutenant General S. B. M. Young, upon whom the country has more than once depended for the upholding of its honor. United States Senator Hiram W. Johnson, of California, brought from the Pacific coast and the entire West a message of absolute loyalty to the Eastern section of the country. United States Senator Boies Penrose, of Pennsylvania, stirred the immense throngs to applause by re-affirming his belief in the integrity and sincerity of the so-called hyphenates.

The distinguished speakers at the Independence Hall rally were the only ones permitted to use Chestnut Street as an approach to Independence Hall. They formed on the North Plaza of the City Hall, after a reception at the office of Mayor Thomas B. Smith.

Preceded by a platoon of motorcycle policemen and a detail of mounted policemen, their procession was headed by the Old Guard of the State Fencibles, and a detachment of the Old Guard of Philadelphia. Then came the Infantry Battalion State Fencibles.

The post of honor accorded the Fencibles on this occasion

was a marked contrast with that of a year before,\* when the city held a Fourth of July celebration, and owing to the fact that litigation was then pending regarding the right to the possession of the Armory, the Fencibles were refused permission to participate. This year (1916) although the Fencibles were in camp at Neshaminy Falls, the city paid the cost of transportation to bring them here as a special escort for this patriotic celebration.

Senator Hiram W. Johnson, Provost Edgar F. Smith and E. A. Van Valkenburg rode in the first automobile. After them came United States Senator Boies Penrose and C. Stuart Patterson, who rode with Bayard Henry. Franklin Spencer Edmonds, E. T. Stotesbury and Colonel J. Campbell Gilmore were in another car. Rev. Dr. Russell H. Conwell rode with Receiver of Taxes W. Freeland Kendrick.

While the Fencibles' Band played the "Star-Spangled Banner," the Mayor slowly raised the national emblem to its place at the peak of the tall white flagstaff. As it reached the top of the staff, the Mayor pulled the cord which released the folds of tri-color bunting, and the flag instantly floated upon the breeze. Simultaneously from the crowds in the streets and in the squares burst a mighty cheer, which was repeated time and time again long after the Mayor and his party entered the Hall.

Permission was given D Company to leave the Armory for a hike over Labor Day, 1916, to Newtown Square, Pa. Several of the members of the other companies also accompanied them.

On October 4th the Commanding Officer represented the Fencibles at the 279th Field Day Banquet of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company at Hotel Traymore, Atlantic City.

It was during this period that the National Guard was ordered to the Mexican Border and on its return a reception was planned by Councils.

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\*See page 97, Chapter VI.

The orders issued for the parade on October 9th for the reception of the First Infantry, N. G. P., U. S. and for October 10th for the reception of the Third Infantry, N. G. P., U. S., were as follows:

HEADQUARTERS, CHIEF MARSHAL, MILITARY PARADE.

408 City Hall.

PHILADELPHIA, October 7th, 1916.

General Orders No. 2.

1. Pursuant to the appointment of Major General J. Lewis Good, Chief Marshal of the Military Escort Attendant, upon the return of the National Guard, U. S., from active duty in the State of Texas, on Monday, October 9th, 1916, the following is published for the information and guidance of those commands participating.

2. The United States Military and Naval Forces, Captain Harry Lay commanding, will form on Broad Street, right resting on Christian Street, facing west.

3. Battalion of Naval Reserves and the Philadelphia Military Training Corps on Broad Street, right resting on Carpenter Street, facing east.

4. The State Fencibles and Old Guard, Army and Navy Union, the Spanish War Veterans, Old Guard Second Infantry, N. G. P., Old Guard of Philadelphia, Old Guard Third Infantry, N. G. P. and Company B, First Colored Regiment, on Carpenter Street, right resting on Broad Street, facing south.

5. Grand Army of Republic.

Honorable Thomas B. Smith, Mayor of the City of Philadelphia, accompanied by the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania and the Reception Committee of Select and Common Councils will occupy automobiles on Broad Street, right resting on Carpenter Street.

6. The Veteran Corps First Infantry, N. G. P., General R. Dale Benson commanding, will form on Broad Street, right resting on Washington Avenue, facing east.

7. The First Infantry National Guard, U. S., Colonel Charles C. Allen, will form on Broad Street, right resting on Washington Avenue, facing west.\*

8. The column will move at 9:30 o'clock A. M., Company front, north on Broad Street to Allegheny Avenue. At this point the Command will form to the front, facing west. The First Infantry will pass in front of the column and enter Convention Hall. The Command will then be dismissed.

9. The column will pass in review before the Mayor of the City of Philadelphia, accompanied by the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania and Staff and the members of the Reception Committee of Select and Common Councils at the Armory of the First Regiment,

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\*Orders No. 3 for October 10th read, the Third Infantry National Guard, U. S., Colonel George E. Kemp.

N. G. P., Broad and Callowhill Streets. Commanding officers and bands will turn out.

By command of

MAJOR GENERAL GOOD,  
*Chief Marshal,*  
J. CAMPBELL GILMORE,  
*Chief of Staff.*

Second of the groups of Philadelphia's sons who saw service on the Mexican border to return home was the Third Regiment, National Guard, arrived in this city October 10th. The officers of the regiment were tendered an ovation and a reception that equalled in patriotic fervor that of the previous day when the First Regiment returned.

Unusually striking events marked the reappearance of the Third Regiment, which is particularly South Philadelphia in its personnel. Throughout the day these incidents piled up to make the occasion of their home-coming a memorable one.

Thousands of Philadelphians began to line the streets in the vicinity of the Pennsylvania Railroad Station at Broad Street and Washington Avenue by 9 o'clock that morning. It had been expected that the three sections of the train carrying the Regiment and its Commander, Colonel George E. Kemp, together with Brigadier General William G. Price and his Staff, would have arrived before that hour.

Under the auspices of the Councilmanic Committee, a parade identical in its make-up to that of the First Regiment was planned to start on the march to Convention Hall, where the reception and luncheon were to take place. Each of the military organizations in this parade had arrived at their designated points and were in readiness.

Instead of word to the effect that the train bearing the soldiers were nearing their destination, there finally came to Chairman Isaac Hetzell, of the Committee, the news that the first section had been held up by Colonel Kemp in order that the other sections of the train might catch up to it and the entire Regiment arrive at its destination at about the same time.

Brigadier General J. Lewis Good, Chief Marshal of the military parade, promptly ordered the three companies of



United States sailors and marines back to the League Island Navy Yard, to report again at 1 o'clock. The members of the Veteran Corps of the Third Regiment, the Infantry Battalion State Fencibles, the United Spanish War Veterans and the other military bodies in the escort were marched to the Third Regiment Armory, where they were dismissed with instructions to return at 1 o'clock.

At ten minutes after twelve o'clock the first section of the train bearing the members of the Third Regiment steamed into the yard. There was a hearty cheer from the spectators as the train slowed down and then began a concerted rush for the steps and windows by the crowd that swept the police aside like chaff.

Mothers, sisters, sweethearts, wives, sons, brothers and relatives were in the crowd. In every direction rang out shrill calls for this man or that. Many managed to greet their loved ones, but military discipline quickly restored order out of chaos and the business of detraining was started.

On Thursday evening, October 19th, the Fencibles assembled at the Armory to receive a "Maine Memorial Tablet" to be presented by the Old Guard of the City of Philadelphia. Refreshments, music and speeches made the evening very pleasant.

On Saturday, November 4th, 1916, Company B of the Engineers was greeted with a parade, reception and banquet on its return from Mexico.

With the same enthusiasm that marked the return of the First and Third Regiments, the city welcomed the men of Company B, Engineer Battalion, on their return from the Mexican border. From the time the engineer-soldiers left their special train in the yard of the Reading Railway, at Broad and Callowhill Streets, until they broke ranks late in the afternoon, following a reception and banquet in the Armory of the State Fencibles, the men were cheered, praised and welcomed back by their relatives and friends and a multitude of patriotic citizens.

At the State Fencibles' Armory the engineers were greeted on behalf of the city by Director Joseph S. Mac-



Laughlin, of the Department of Supplies, who acted in the absence of Mayor Smith. Captain James S. Bradford responded for the members of Company B and relatives and friends of the men, who were seated in the gallery of the Armory above the banquet table, cheered to the echo.

Although the route of the parade was shorter than that covered when the First and Third Regiments returned, thousands of men, women and children lined Broad Street between Callowhill and South, to watch and cheer the engineers as they marched by. Acknowledged to be one of the finest organizations of its kind in either the regular or volunteer army service, the men composing Company B presented a pleasing spectacle as they walked through the lane of cheering crowds to the martial airs of one of the city's bands.

A unique feature of the reception at the Armory was the singing at the end of the banquet. Led by a member of the Reception Committee, the crowd in the gallery sang several lines of the Battle Hymn of the Republic and the soldiers joined in the chorus. Other songs were sung, and after coffee was served, the engineers joined their relatives and friends and the reception was over.

It was shortly after 1 o'clock that the train carrying Company B arrived in the freight yard at Broad and Callowhill Streets. General J. Lewis Good, Chief Marshal of the parade, assembled the escort and at 1:30 o'clock the procession moved south on Broad Street. In the parade were companies from the First and Third Regiments, State Fencibles, members of the Old Guard, G. A. R., and Spanish-American War Veterans and automobiles carrying members of the Councilmanic and Citizens' Committees. When the west side of City Hall was reached, members of the Committee left the autos and walked to the reviewing stand just below the western exit.

The parade continued to South Street, where the column counter-marched and later passed around the east side of the public building and to the Fencibles' Armory.

While some of the National Guard had returned, there remained many at the Mexican border when the fall election

arrived, and for the first time in many years an election was held on the field for State and National officers.

Much was said in the newspapers regarding previous wars and when soldiers voted while in the service.

“Penn” in the *Evening Bulletin* published the following article:

The Commanding Officer of the Infantry Battalion State Fencibles calls attention to the fact that he recently came into possession of the returns of the vote cast by the First Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers to which the State Fencibles were attached at Camp Dupont during the War of 1812. Major Lanard, who is a lawyer, is disposed to believe that this was the first time that Pennsylvania soldiers voted in the field while in the service of the United States, although he is not certain that they may not have done so at the time of the Revolution. As the Judges completed the other day the count of votes cast by the Pennsylvania Units now on the Border, the document in question is interesting as an example of the manner in which the process of voting was conducted in the early days of the Fencibles and other organizations that were then in the field. It seems that the vote, according to the record and return sheets was taken on Tuesday, October 12th, 1814, at Camp Dupont. The parchment forms, partly printed, were ruled and filled in by the election officers with a system not unlike the one now in use; the papers are in an excellent state of preservation and they show that each soldier was entitled to vote for Governor, State Senator, Representative in the State Assembly, Congressmen, Councilmen, County Commissioner, Coroner and County Auditors. Colonel Clement C. Biddle, as Commanding Officer, returned the results of the election under seal two days after the ballots were counted. Hartman Kuhn, who was the Captain of the Fencibles Company, acted as the judge of election for that organization. \* \* \* \* \*

On most of the offices the voting was close. Thus, for Governor, Simon Snyder had 247 votes and Isaac Wayne 222, with others scattering, while in the Congressional election there was a tie vote, or 249 for Adam Seybert and 249 for Charles J. Ingersoll. For Common Council there were no fewer than nine candidates that were tied, while for Select Council, James Harper, Jr., received 151 votes and Samuel Wetherill, Jr., 152. It may be said that in this regiment there were also a number of voters from Chester, Delaware, Montgomery and Schuylkill Counties; these, of course, not participating in the Philadelphia part of the election. It has sometimes been assumed in remarks of public men on the recent voting by the National Guardsmen that there had been nothing of that kind until the Civil War, but the record which Major Lanard has discovered in the chronicles of the State Fencibles clearly shows that it occurred in our second war with Great Britain and that the Pennsylvania soldiers voted under an Act of Assembly of 1813.

## CHAPTER VII.

### THE WORLD WAR.

THE CAUSE OF THE WAR—RESOLUTION TO FORM REGIMENT—  
NEWSPAPER COMMENTS—ORDER TO FORM REGIMENT—RECRUIT-  
ING OF COMPANIES—TENDER OF SERVICE TO GOVERNOR—  
TENDER OF SERVICE TO PRESIDENT—CORRESPONDENCE—STATE  
OF PENNSYLVANIA'S QUOTA FILLED—REGIMENT FULLY RE-  
CRUITED—REGIMENT PARADES FOR REVIEW.

Ever since the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria, in 1908, Pan-Serbian agitation had maintained a persistent propaganda for the acquisition of these two provinces, which had been part of the old Serbian Empires, a propaganda all the more objectionable at Vienna, as the area of Serbia had already been doubled through her success in the second Balkan War, and a further extension would not only be detrimental to Austria's commercial interests, but would interfere with her ambition to reach the Aegean Sea at Saloniki, and furthermore might endanger the very integrity of the Dual Empire by encouraging others among its many racial groups to break away from the Hapsburg rule.

On June 28th, 1914, the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, a nephew of Emperor Francis Joseph, and his wife, the Duchess of Hohenburg, who were on an official visit at Serajevo, the capital of Bosnia, were assassinated in that town.

The investigations carried on by Austrian officials established satisfactorily to themselves the much desired facts, that the assassination had been planned in Serbia, carried out with weapon smuggled to Serajevo from Serbia and connived at by Serbian officials; and what more could be needed to justify the most summary measures for the crushing of the Pan-Serbian movement once and for all?

An ultimatum was therefore presented to Serbia by Aus-

tria on Thursday, July 23d, 1914, calling for an official and public condemnation of the Pan-Serbian propaganda as well as an expression of regret at its consequences, and containing ten specific demands which no self-respecting government would have complied with without a protest and still less within the forty-eight-hour limit graciously granted for their consideration.

Foreseeing an imminent European crisis, the Foreign Minister of Russia lost no time in urging upon Austria the necessity of extending the time limit of this extraordinary ultimatum. Unaided by Germany, Austria's ally in this connection, their efforts proved fruitless, and they now endeavored to persuade Serbia to accept the Austrian demands as far as she could.

Serbia's reply was accordingly handed to the Austrian Minister at Belgrade on Saturday, July 25th, two minutes before the expiration of the forty-eight hours. A rejoinder now came from the Government at Vienna and further correspondence ensued until finally Serbia agreed to submit the questions in dispute to the Hague Tribunal or to the Great Powers. Although the Entente Powers took a different view of this suggestion, Austria declared it wholly unsatisfactory and was apparently supported by Germany on this point.

The immediate result of such a situation was so obvious that, to preserve the balance of the power in the Balkans, Russia now announced that she would mobilize on the very day that the Austrian Army should cross the Serbian frontier.

To anticipate, if possible, so ominous a movement, the British Foreign Secretary suggested a conference of representatives of England, France, Germany and Italy. France and Italy agreed, but Germany declined.

Direct negotiations between Russia and Austria proved of no avail; further appeals on the part of England to Germany to offer some suitable solution were received with a deaf ear; Austria declared war on Serbia July 28th, and on the following day Russia declared partial mobilization against Austria-Hungary.



Even then and as late as July 31 Great Britain proclaimed that if Germany would put forth any reasonable proposal that would preserve peace and France and Russia rejected it, she would not support those Powers; but that if no such proposal were made and France became involved, she would stand by her ally.

Germany's reply was a peremptory demand that Russia should forthwith demobilize her forces and this being unheeded, the German Ambassador at St. Petersburg was ordered on August 1st to notify the Russian Government that a state of war existed between the two countries.

Three days later, on August 4th, in spite of well-known international guarantees, 300,000 German troops invaded Belgium; the dreadful die was now cast; and this date heralded the well nigh incredible series of blood-curdling and brain-dazing horrors which for the next four years disgraced the human race at large.

On April 2d, 1917, Woodrow Wilson sealed a new epoch of the world's history when he said:

"I advise that Congress exert all its power and employ all its resources to bring the Government of the German Empire to terms and end the war. \* \* \* \* We have no quarrel with the German people. We have no feeling towards them, but one of sympathy and friendship. \* \* \* \* A steadfast concert for peace can never be maintained except by a partnership of democratic nations. No autocratic government could be entrusted to keep faith with it, or to observe its covenants. \* \* \* \* Prussian autocracy was not and never could be our friend. \* \* \* \* We shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the rights of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own governments."

That was a declaration of war upon Prussianism. It was a declaration of war for lasting peace. For with Prussianism amuck in the world, there can be no peace.

Belgium, Lusitania, the Rheims Cathedral, bomb plots in America, promises made and broken by Imperial Germany, submarine warfare that ignored International Law and humanity, the Zeppelin horrors visited on London are but manifestations of Prussianism. They are the spots of the disease.



But there is another aspect of the entry of the United States into the war that is much greater, of deeper significance and more far-reaching consequence. The United States had departed from the policy of isolation not from favor to one set of combatants against another, nor even from sympathy with one side against the other, real and strong though the sympathy with some of the Allies has been in large sections of the American people since the outbreak of the war.

That was not the motive that forced the tremendous national decision, but a growing conviction which gradually became settled, deep and paramount, that this terrible war is a desperate and critical struggle against something evil and intensely dangerous to moral law, to international good faith, to everything that is essential if different nations are to live together in the world in equal freedom and friendship. The will to power—it is a German phrase—had shown in the course of the war that it knew neither mercy, pity nor limits. Militarism is one quality of it, and it stands for things that all democracies, if they wish to remain free and to be a part of a world that is free, must hate.

This conviction and a sense that the old barriers of the world are broken down by modern conditions, that the cause of humanity is one, and that no Nation so great and free as the United States could stand aside in this crisis without sacrificing its honor and losing its soul, were the real motive and cause of the decision of the United States. Democracies are reluctant to take such decisions until they are attacked or until their own material interests are directly and deeply involved, and the United States did not take the decision till German action in the war made it imperative; but then they took it with a clearness, an emphasis, and a declaration of principle that will be one of the landmarks and shining examples of all human history.

At a meeting of the Board of Officers of the State Fencibles held on Wednesday evening, March 21st, 1917, the Commanding Officer offered the following resolution:

1. WHEREAS, we realize the seriousness of the issue now before Congress and believing that we, as Americans and more especially Philadelphians, should take immediate steps to put our country in a more thorough state of defense.

2. WHEREAS, the State Fencibles organized in 1813 and serving during the war, and having since maintained its organization, have responded to every call of the City, State and Nation during the past 104 years.

3. WHEREAS, the Command heretofore but a single battalion, could easily be recruited to a full regiment with our present officers, many being experienced soldiers, some having served with this Command for over twenty years.

4. WHEREAS, the State Fencibles is subject only to the call of the Mayor of the City of Philadelphia, being the only municipal guard in the country.

BE IT RESOLVED, That permission be requested of the Mayor of the City of Philadelphia to organize a complete volunteer regiment under the name of the State Fencibles Infantry Regiment, and request that he tender the services of this Command to the President of the United States for such duty as he may designate.

The following letter authorizing the formation of the Regiment was received by the Commandant from Mayor Thomas B. Smith on March 28th, 1917:

1. Permission is hereby granted to increase your present Command from one battalion to a full regiment, to be known as the State Fencibles Infantry Regiment.

2. You will at once assume command of said regiment, recruit the necessary men, complete its formation and make all necessary appointments to properly officer the same.

3. On completion of the regimental formation and muster you will report for further orders.

*The Evening Bulletin*, commenting on this, said:

The State Fencibles, through their Commander, Thomas S. Lanard, have been given permission to recruit their strength from a battalion to a regiment to be known as the State Fencibles Infantry Regiment. Mayor Smith, who is head of the organization, ex-officio, yesterday ordered Major Lanard to enlist the necessary men, complete the formation of the regiment.

Enlistments have been pouring into the Armory of the organization at Broad and Race Streets. As fast as the men enlist, they are properly equipped and started drilling. More than a hundred and fifty new members have been enrolled. An attractive display showing a

camp tent with a recruiting officer sitting inside is shown in front of the Armory and has proved efficient in obtaining recruits.

When the formation of the regiment is complete, and war is declared, the contingent will probably be offered to President Wilson by Mayor Smith as part of the men this City will place at his disposal.

*The Philadelphia Inquirer* said:

A full regiment—1200 men in all—will be recruited by the State Fencibles. A resolution authorizing the increase was adopted last night at a meeting in the organization's Armory, Broad and Race Streets.

At the same time the Old Guard of the Fencibles adopted the following resolution:

“RESOLVED, That we, the Old Guard, State Fencibles, of Philadelphia, Pa., commend President Woodrow Wilson for his courage and patriotism in the present crisis, resulted from the war among foreign powers, and that, in common with our comrades in the active corps, we pledge our unqualified loyalty to him in his stand to vindicate the manhood of America.”

Immediately on receipt of the authority to increase the Fencibles to a full regiment, the Commanding Officer issued the following order:

March 31st, 1917.

Order No. 1.

1. Pursuant to authority heretofore given me, I hereby announce that on Monday, April 2d, 1917, I will assume command of the State Fencibles Infantry Regiment and proceed with the organization of the same.

2. The following units will be organized when the quota is reached, as follows:

Field and Staff, to be appointed Headquarters Company, 58; Supply Company, 37; Machine Gun Company, 53; Sanitary Detachment, 24.

First Battalion (four companies).

Company A and D (old Fencibles companies), Company E and F (new companies), each sixty-five men.

Second Battalion (four companies), Company B and C (Fencible companies), Company G and H (new), sixty-five men each.

Third Battalion (four companies), Company I, K, L, M (new), sixty-five men each.

The Third Battalion will assemble on Tuesday evening for drill. Companies of said Battalion will use rooms as follows: Company I, Company A room; Company K, Company B room; Company L, Company C room; Company M, Company D room.

The following companies will assemble on Monday evenings and use

rooms as follows: Headquarters Company, Company A room; Supply Company, Company B room; Machine Gun Company, Company C room; Sanitary Detachment, Company D room.

3. The First Battalion will assemble on Thursday evenings for drill. Companies of said Battalion will use rooms as follows: Company A, Company A room; Company D, Company B room; Company E, Company C room; Company F, Company B room.

4. The Second Battalion will assemble on Friday evenings for drill. Companies of said Battalion will use rooms as follows: Company B, Company B room; Company C, Company C room; Company G, Company A room; Company H, Company D room.

Battalion Officers will use C. O. quarters; Company Officers, Board of Officers' room.

#### Order No. 2.

1. For organization, recruiting and muster only, the following officers are hereby assigned.

No Company will be mustered into the regiment until minimum strength is reached, according to order of April 2d. No officers will be appointed until companies and battalion are fully formed.

Sanitary Detachment: Lieutenant Stout, Sergeant Tanner.

Supply Company: Sergeant Garcia, Lieutenant Coleman.

Machine Gun Company: Captain Burton.

First Battalion Company A: Sergeant Hartzell, Sergeant Haddon; Company D, Captain Dunn, Lieutenant Shaw; Company E, Lieutenant Roberts; Company F, Lieutenant Holland.

Captain J. D. Garcia to supervise the recruiting of the First Battalion.

Second Battalion: Company B, Captain Tinney; Company C, Captain J. D. Moe, Lieutenant Crothers; Company G, Sergeant Lawrence, Sergeant Koellstead; Company H, Captain Prittie.

Captain Tinney to supervise the recruiting of the Second Battalion.

Third Battalion Officers to be later announced.

State Fencibles Reserves (250 men): Captain Porter, Captain P. L. Garcia, Lieutenant Lutz, Lieutenant Hinkel.

2. All enlistment papers will be turned over to Sergeant Bonsall, Acting Regiment Sergeant Major.

3. Each Company will meet and drill as set forth in Order No. 1 now published.

To each of the officers of the Fencibles the Commandant sent the following letter:

It was my pleasure to make a report to His Honor, the Mayor of the City of Philadelphia, this morning, that on last evening, April 2d, we completed the formation of the State Fencibles Infantry Regiment.

The Mayor, immediately on the receipt of my report, made tender of the services of the regiment to the President, which tender in part was as follows:

"The officers are experienced soldiers, some having served with this Command for over twenty years. The State Fencibles is subject only to the call of the Mayor of the City of Philadelphia, being in my opinion the only municipal guard in the country, and it therefore affords me pleasure at this time to tender the services of this Command for such duty as you may designate."

It is therefore necessary at once to become fully prepared to meet any call made.

Under the regulations governing, no organization can be mustered into the active service of the United States with less than the minimum prescribed peace strength.

I therefore respectfully call attention to the fact that all companies should at once complete its full quota of men.

Circulars and hand bills reading as follows were printed and distributed in moving picture houses, from automobiles and at factories, etc., by the recruiting officers of the Fencibles:

#### YOUNG MEN WANTED

to Join

#### STATE FENCIBLES INFANTRY REGIMENT

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NO DUTY unless a call is made by the Mayor, Governor or President of the United States.

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The State Fencibles is the oldest Infantry Command in Pennsylvania. Organized in 1813, and has responded to every call of the City, State and Nation since that time.

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JOIN NOW. Apply to the Commandant, Armory, Broad below Race Street, Philadelphia.

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DO NOT THROW THIS AWAY.

If you cannot join, hand this to a friend.

Several recruiting stations were at once opened, one in Frankford and two in West Philadelphia. Company E recruiting at 5203 Market Street and Company F at 6032 Market Street. Lieutenant A. Stanley Roberts was in charge of the recruiting in West Philadelphia.



On April 2d five hundred men were added when part of the former regiment of the Order of Independent Americans joined the Fencibles, as the Third Battalion, under its former officers, William D. Single, who was placed in command of the Third Battalion as Major.

Many old Fencibles eager to again serve under its banner came forward and tendered their services. The following letter is typical of many received:

My Dear Major:

Consider this my application for Chaplain of the Fencibles in the event of your forming a volunteer regiment.

Please let me know the possibilities. I was a Fencible from 1893 to 1897. A Corporal in Company M in '98. Would rather serve as Chaplain of the Fencibles than any which I know of.

Trusting to hear favorably, I am

Yours for U. S. A.,

R. A. ELWOOD.

On April 6th, 1917, the Commanding Officer made the following announcement:

1. I am in receipt this morning of two letters from the Mayor of the City of Philadelphia, one stating as follows:

"I am in receipt of a letter from Mr. J. P. Tumulty, Secretary to the President, under date of April 4th, as follows:

'The President asks me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of April 3d, and to thank you cordially for your tender of the services of the State Fencibles Infantry Regiment, which he is bringing to the attention of the Secretary of War. The President appreciates this generous offer.' "

And another stating:

"I am in receipt of a letter, under date of April 4th, from Governor Brumbaugh, in reply to the proffer of the services of the State Fencibles, as follows:

'I beg to acknowledge your letter of April 3d proffering the services of the State Fencibles Infantry Regiment, commanded by Colonel Thomas S. Lanard, to your Commonwealth and Nation in case its services are needed.

'I shall immediately convey this information to the Adjutant General, who will in turn be glad to transmit it to the national government.' "

2. I desire again to call attention to the fact that each Company shall at once recruit to its full strength, and would suggest that for two evenings next week (Tuesday and Wednesday) you secure a tent,

etc., from the Q. M. at the Armory and place the same at some convenient point in South Philadelphia, Germantown, North Philadelphia, Frankford, Kensington or Tioga for the purpose of recruiting.

3. All companies must complete their muster before Saturday, April 14th.

The newspaper commenting on the tender of the Fencibles, said:

The services of the State Fencibles have been tendered by Mayor Smith to President Wilson and Governor Brumbaugh, to be used for whatever purposes the Command is needed. The letter of the Mayor containing the tender reads:

“Realizing the seriousness of the issue now before Congress, and believing that we, as Americans and more especially Philadelphians, should take immediate steps to put our country in a more thorough state of defense, I, as Mayor of the City of Philadelphia, have caused to be organized in this city a complete regiment under the name of the State Fencibles Infantry Regiment and commanded by Colonel Thomas S. Lanard.

The State Fencibles' history is no doubt well-known to you. Organized in 1813 and serving during that war, they have since responded to every call of the City, State and Nation during 104 years. The Command heretofore has been a single battalion, and has been recruited to a full regiment. The officers are experienced soldiers, some having served with this Command for over twenty years. The State Fencibles is subject only to the call of the Mayor of the City of Philadelphia, being in my opinion, the only municipal guard in the country, and therefore, it affords me pleasure at this time to tender the services of this Command for such duties as you may designate.

On April 8th, 1917, the Mayor of the City of Philadelphia received a letter from the Adjutant-General, Thos. J. Stewart, Harrisburg, Pa., as follows:

“Your letter of April 3d to the Governor, in re State Fencibles Infantry Regiment, commanded by Colonel Thomas S. Lanard, has been referred to this office for consideration and reply.

Under the law, in the event of hostilities, it is provided that the President of the United States shall call into the active service of the United States the National Guard of the several States. Following such call the President would probably issue a proclamation calling for volunteers, but such volunteer force would be raised exclusively under the control of the War Department, and not by the State authorities, and the commissioned officers of such force would be appointed by the President. I quote for your information a paragraph from a

letter issued by the Militia Bureau, War Department, under date of April 5th.

'In a situation in which the Nation is face to face with a crisis, and the regular forces (Army and Navy) plus the National Guard, are unable to meet the situation and give all the protection necessary, and more troops are needed, the law does not contemplate that the Federal Government shall then call upon the State to form more National Guard troops in order that they may be called into Federal Service. The laws place this responsibility of organizing more troops for strictly Federal use upon the Federal Government, where it properly belongs. Both from the standpoint of justice to the States, and of efficiency of the forces, the Federal Government should have the duty and the responsibility of organizing all forces additional to the National Guard after the Guard has been called into the United States service.' "

This ended the hope of the Fencibles to enter the service of the United States in the event of war, as State troops.

On April 2d the Fencibles was but a single battalion of 264 men on which date permission was given them to recruit a full regiment. On April 10th 1200 men had been recruited and were ready for parade and review, a record never equalled by any military organization in the country.

On April 10th the following communication was sent to the Mayor:

FROM COLONEL THOMAS S. LANARD

To Hon. Thomas B. Smith, Mayor of the City of Philadelphia:

Subject—Parade and Review.

1. Permission is hereby requested to parade the State Fencibles Infantry Regiment for review on Saturday evening, April 14th, at 8 o'clock.

2. I would appreciate very much to have the Command reviewed by yourself and such other persons as you may designate on the west side of City Hall at 8:30 o'clock.

3. The regiment will parade all men recruited since April 2d. You will understand we have not equipment for the entire regiment, but we will parade all the uniforms we have on hand—the remainder will be in civilian clothes.

4. The Command will parade over the following route:

Leaving Armory, Broad and Race Streets, south on Broad, west side of City Hall to South Penn Square, South Broad to Locust; counter-marching to South Penn Square to Juniper, to Market, to Sixth; counter-marching to Juniper, Filbert, to Broad and to the Armory.

5. The Old Guard State Fencibles will follow the regiment in automobiles, carrying the State Fencibles' flags from the War of 1812, Mexican War, Civil and Spanish-American Wars.

The following newspaper announcement was made of this parade:

On Saturday evening, April 14th, the State Fencibles Infantry Regiment will parade for review by the Mayor of the City of Philadelphia. This will be the first public appearance of the State Fencibles since its increase from a battalion to a full regiment.

The Command on April 2d, when the President delivered his message to Congress, numbered less than 300 men, and within ten days have recruited over 1200. All members will participate in the parade on Saturday night, and the recruits not equipped with uniforms will appear in civilian clothes.

The formation of the parade will be as follows:

Staff.

Band.

First Battalion: Major John D. Garcia commanding Companies D, A, E and F.

Second Battalion: Major Thomas F. Tinney commanding Companies C, B, G and H.

Third Battalion: Major William D. Single commanding Companies I, K, L and M.

Supply Company, Lieutenant C. C. Coleman commanding.

Machine Gun Company, Captain A. H. Burton commanding.

Sanitary Detachment, Lieutenant P. S. Stout commanding.

The Old Guard State Fencibles will accompany the Regiment in automobiles with the flags carried by the State Fencibles during the past 104 years.

A newspaper said of this parade:

Twelve hundred strong, the State Fencibles paraded last night for the first time as a regiment. Reviewed by Mayor Smith from a stand at the west entrance to City Hall, the Regiment presented a singular appearance, with its one fully equipped battalion scattered through the two ununiformed and unarmed battalions. The reception given to the boys who have sprung forward to their country's call, ununiformed though they were, was none the less enthusiastic. From the crowds that lined the streets, cheer after cheer went up for the passing regiment.



The ununiformed and unarmed battalions, 800 men in all,\* became the centre of attraction. On all sides comments on their appearance in civilian clothes could be heard. Then came the question how they were to be armed, and who would arm them. The questions found their way to the reviewing stand as the regiment was passing and were instantly taken up by Mayor Smith. Some of the business men gathered to see the review suggested that the organized commercial bodies of the city be asked to subscribe a fund of \$5000 to arm and equip the two newly recruited battalions. The suggestion seemed to meet the approval of those discussing the situation, and the proposition to raise the equipment fund in that way will be placed before the Chamber of Commerce, the Board of Trade and the Bourse.

The regiment left the Fencibles' Armory, Broad and Race Streets, at 8:30 P. M. Some difficulty was encountered in throwing the men into regimental formation, as the Armory only accommodates one battalion. This necessitated two battalions forming on Broad Street and some delay in getting started.

Headed by the regimental band and led by a detachment of mounted police, the regiment marched south in Broad Street to Filbert Street, where it swung round to the west side of the City Hall, passing the reviewing stand erected south of the west entrance. There it was reviewed by Mayor Smith and a party representing the city departments. Passing to South Penn Square, the regiment marched down Broad Street to Locust, counter-marching to South Penn Square, to Juniper Street, to Market Street, down Market Street to Sixth, counter-marching to Broad Street and to the Armory.

Accompanying the regiment were more than twenty members of the Old Guard State Fencibles in automobiles. To the Old Guard was detailed the honor of carrying the flags of the regiment, some of which have been in service 104 years. Displayed from a motor car following the regimental band was a sign, "Organized in 1813, the oldest Infantry Command in continuous service in the State."

After the review Mayor Smith invited Colonel Lanard to a conference on Monday following, when the question of equipping the regiment and its future service was to be discussed.

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\*The Regiment paraded 1200 men, 400 in uniforms only.



## CHAPTER VIII.

### ROOSEVELT EXPEDITIONARY FORCES.

FORMATION OF ROOSEVELT'S EXPEDITIONARY FORCES—TENDER OF STATE FENCIBLES — ROOSEVELT'S ACCEPTANCE — NEWSPAPER COMMENTS—LECTURE BY MAJOR NOBDS AND MCKENZIE OF THE CANADIAN ARMY—CONGRESS PASSES LAW AUTHORIZING VOLUNTEERS—ROOSEVELT'S TELEGRAM TO THE PRESIDENT—THE REPLY—ROOSEVELT'S LETTER TO COLONEL LANARD—ROOSEVELT'S LETTER TO THE STATE FENCIBLES—FENCIBLES' FINAL ATTEMPT TO ENTER SERVICE *En Masse*.

About February, 1917, ex-President Colonel Theodore Roosevelt seeing the approach of conflict, and believing that, which history had proven was America's bulwark, her citizen soldiers, would soon be needed to protect the honor, reputation and high ideals for which we stand, and anxiously awaiting an opportunity, by armed forces, to resent the innumerable indignities which had been heaped upon us by Prussian Autocracy, laid his plans for the organization of certain volunteer divisions to be used in the event of a declaration of war.

It is not my purpose here to dwell upon the details of the organization of these units. It is sufficient to say that work progressed very rapidly and when war was declared, a portion of the Roosevelt Expeditionary Forces were sufficiently organized to permit them to assemble in a very short time. However, the opening of the war found the authorities at Washington divided into two groups, one favoring the "Volunteer System," the other the new "Selective Draft," therefore, the offer of Colonel Roosevelt to take one or more divisions of volunteers immediately to France, met with opposition. The general "Volunteer System" later met with defeat; however, a special bill was introduced in Congress to permit Colonel Roosevelt to organize four divisions

of volunteers of men over the first draft age, to proceed at once to France.

It was during this interesting period that the State Fencibles had been expanded from a single battalion to a full regiment and a tender of its services made to the State of Pennsylvania to form part of its quota, and also to the President for such assignment as he might designate.

The State of Pennsylvania had officially replied on April 8th, that their quota was complete and the responsibility of raising additional troops was up to the Government at Washington.

The Commandant, after many visits, interviews, letters, and petitions, to the officials at Washington, while receiving much encouragement, but very little assurance of an immediate acceptance, assembled the officers of his Command at the Armory on May 8th. A resolution was adopted to tender the services of the Command to Colonel Roosevelt to become part of his "Expeditionary Force," if authorized by Congress.

On May 9th the following letter was sent by Colonel Thomas S. Lanard to Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, at New York City.

1. At a meeting of the Board of Officers of the State Fencibles Infantry Regiment, I was authorized to tender the services of this Command (1200 men) to form part of the "Roosevelt Division" for service in France or wherever needed.

2. The history of the State Fencibles is no doubt familiar to you. Organized in 1813 for the second war with England, we have since participated in all the wars and principal events in history of our City, State and Nation, and today have the honor of being the oldest "Infantry" Command in continuous service in the State of Pennsylvania, if not in the United States.

3. The State Fencibles are subject only to call for service by the Mayor of the City of Philadelphia, who may in turn tender the services of this Command to the State or Nation.

4. The officers are from twenty-five to forty-five years of age, some having served with the Command in the Spanish-American War and since remained in its service. The ages of the men eighteen to forty years. The organization consists of twelve letter companies, headquarters company, band, supply company and sanitary detachment.

5. I desire also, to tender to you the use of our Armory, situated at Broad and Race Streets, two squares from City Hall, for the purpose of mustering such units or men as you desire to accept from this locality.

6. I also extend an invitation to any man desiring military instructions for the purpose of joining your Command, the privilege of drilling with this Command any evening at the Armory.

On receipt of the above letter Captain W. E. Dame, acting for Colonel Roosevelt, sent the following telegram:

6 P. M., May 10th.

COLONEL THOMAS S. LANARD,

State Fencibles Infantry Regiment, Philadelphia.

Wish to thank you and through you the State Fencibles for the patriotic tender of service to Colonel Roosevelt. Your communication will be laid before him tomorrow and you may expect personal reply.

On May 12th the following letter was received:

Office of  
THEODORE ROOSEVELT,  
New York.

May 11th, 1917.

My Dear Colonel Lanard:

I think I have written you officially before, but I wish now personally to express to you and your organization my profound appreciation of your patriotic offer.

As soon as it is convenient for you, I would like to have you come in here and see Captain Dame at the Division Headquarters, 753 Fifth Avenue. Of course, we cannot act definitely until we are authorized by the Government to act, but I would like to have Captain Dame get in touch with you to learn a number of details.

With great regard,

Sincerely yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

COLONEL THOMAS S. LANARD,

State Fencibles Infantry Regiment,  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

The news of the acceptance of the Fencibles for service with Colonel Roosevelt soon spread like wild fire and was made the topic of much newspaper comment.

One paper said:

If anything was needed to recruit the State Fencibles to a full war strength regiment, it came today with the announcement that Theodore Roosevelt had accepted the entire regiment for service with his expeditionary division, which will probably be the first American infantry unit sent to France.

The State Fencibles yet need but few men to fill their ranks of each of the twelve companies to the required war strength. These men must be over twenty-five years old, as prescribed in the house amendment of Saturday, calling four volunteer divisions.

Recruiting is going on at the State Fencibles Armory, Broad Street near Race, and with every likelihood that President Wilson will approve of the Roosevelt volunteer force, it is probable that the required war strength will be reached by the old independent military organization before the end of the week.

*The Evening Bulletin* said:

Colonel Thomas Lanard, Commander of the State Fencibles, proffered his entire force to Colonel Roosevelt a week ago. Promptly came back the answer of acceptance, but it was not until today that Colonel Lanard made it public. Mayor Smith, who is ex-officio commander-in-chief of the Fencibles, expressed surprise when he heard of the action of the Commanding Colonel.

"I don't see how that came about," he said in astonishment. "The organization is a municipal force, and when we organized our committee for home defense, I told Colonel Lanard it would be a good thing for the Fencibles to allow me to offer the organization to both the President and the Governor."

"Colonel Lanard issued such a request and I offered the Fencibles to the President and Governor Brumbaugh. I never heard anything about the organization going with Roosevelt and I don't see how that can be. You'd better see Colonel Lanard and find out all about it."

The offer to Roosevelt, however, was not made by Colonel Lanard until he had waited for some two months without receiving any reply from either President Wilson or the Governor, accepting his Command, or indicating what would be wanted of them.

Colonel Lanard, immediately on the receipt of the letter of acceptance, went to New York to confer with Colonel Roosevelt. In the meantime the Fencibles were attempting to add twelve hundred men to the muster rolls of the regiment

as a reserve force. To that end the following meeting was arranged:

A MEETING will be held at the State Fencibles' Armory Monday evening, May 14th, at 8 o'clock. The following talks will be made:

MAKING AN ARMY PHYSICALLY FIT

Major Percy E. Nobds

Director of the Canadian Army Gymnastic Staff

Major R. Tait McKenzie

(R. A. M. C.) Director of Physical Dept. Univ. of Penn.

Subjects to be taken up:

GYMNASTICS, GAMES, BAYONET FIGHTING, MARCHING, BOMB THROWING—as taught in the English Army. Moving Picture Films, Lantern Slides and Demonstrations.

MAJOR NOBDS will show pictures made in Canada and shown here for the first time.

MAJOR McKENZIE will show pictures taken by himself at Aldershott Training Camp, England.

At the conclusion of this meeting the officers and guests attended a dinner at the Rittenhouse Club, served at 10:30 P. M.

“Every minute and every dollar wasted under these circumstances is a present to the Kaiser.” In these words Major Percy Nobds, of the Canadian Army, summed up the immediate necessity for sending an expeditionary force to France at the earliest moment. Major Nobds and Major R. T. McKenzie, who also saw service in the trenches of Flanders, emphasized the need of more men to fight with the Allied armies in France. “This is not a dollar war, but it is a trench war, and we must have men over there,” Major McKenzie added.

*The Evening Star* on Wednesday, May 16th, 1917, said:

The State Fencibles will go with Teddy to the front—if Teddy goes!

That is the best news we have had hereabouts in some time. It shows that a goodly representation of the youth in this city will be given an opportunity to get to the scene of action under a fighting commander without loss of time.

The State Fencibles has a fine record. It has taken part in every war since it has been organized, and it has always done good work. Of recent years it has not been a part of the National Guard of this



State, but has been a separate battalion under the command and auspices of the City.

Just so soon as war was declared the Command was expanded into a full regiment so as to be a real unit and of use in the organization of the new armies. Mayor Smith, the Civic Commander of the organization, told Colonel Thomas S. Lanard to get ready for work and offered the Command to the United States and to the State.

It seems that so far neither have accepted the offer and Colonel Lanard got tired of waiting and offered the Fencibles to "Teddy," who lost no time in accepting.

So, there is every likelihood of the Fencibles getting to the front ere long and that it will have a fine chance to show what it can do as a fighting command under a fighting commander.

There are other Philadelphians on the lists of the Roosevelt Division, but not all of them are known. One of the most prominent is Judge John M. Patterson, of Common Pleas Court No. 1, whose term has yet seven years to run.

There are others from this city who have offered and when Roosevelt is permitted to go—as he surely ought to be permitted to go—there will be behind him a goodly number of the sons of this city ready to do credit, not alone to the flag they follow, but to the City of Philadelphia, which will be inordinately proud of them.

*The Evening Bulletin*, in an editorial, said:

If the State Fencibles are accepted by the President as part of the Roosevelt forces, they may be expected to give a good account of themselves. At present the country is in a state of doubt as to what we really are going to do in this great war, but as France wants men and our men are willing to go, it is hardly likely that the President will interfere with the legislation of Congress.

Our State Fencibles are the oldest of the large infantry organizations in the country from volunteer ranks. It is more than a century since they were organized and many considerations give them prominence. Not long ago they left the National Guard because they did not wish to become part of a rural regiment. Yet they have gained rather than lost in discipline, for on several occasions they have won prizes for distinction in military maneuvers. They contain much good military material and would be proud to serve under the banner of Roosevelt.

*The New York Tribune* on May 14th said:

Applications for enrollment in the Roosevelt Division have been pouring in so fast in the last few days that Captain W. E. Dame was compelled to put in the whole day yesterday at the Roosevelt Head-

quarters, 753 Fifth Avenue, trying to catch up with the work. More than 11,000 applications, all from men over thirty years old, and therefore not eligible for draft, have been received in the last two days.

A message was received from Colonel Thomas S. Lanard, commanding the State Fencibles of Philadelphia, the crack independent military organization of Pennsylvania, offering the services of his entire regiment of 1200 men, fully equipped. Colonel Lanard also offered Colonel Roosevelt the use of the Philadelphia Armory for any purposes to which it might be put.

From Detroit came an offer of the services of one thousand expert motor drivers, most of whom have seen service in Mexico and along the Mexican Border with the Regulars and National Guardsmen.

The very interesting and important subject under consideration at Washington by Congress, the "Roosevelt Expeditionary Forces," by this time had engaged the attention of the "Public Press" through this country and Europe. Congress, after much debate, finally, in the middle of May, passed a bill authorizing the formation of four divisions at the call of the President.

On the passage of the bill, Colonel Roosevelt sent a telegram to the President in part as follows:

"I respectfully ask permission immediately to raise two divisions for immediate service at the front under the bill which has just become law and hold myself ready to raise four divisions if you so direct."

The author of this book had the good fortune to be with Colonel Roosevelt at this time and to him the Colonel said, in speaking of the formation of these Divisions:

"I propose, in accordance with what I know to be the wish of the military authorities among the Allies, to have these divisions ready to sail for France within thirty days. If the War Department cannot supply rifles, we could get them from the French and British, and we'll have at least two of the four divisions on the firing line by September."

The President, however, refused Colonel Roosevelt's tender of these divisions and thus ended the hope of the State Fencibles to join forces with that brave, loyal patriot,

whose every thought, whose every act, who since his first appearance in the arena of public affairs, was to make "America better for Americans."

It was the Author's privilege to have known Colonel Roosevelt in this great patriotic movement and I do not hesitate to say that no set back in his entire career was so keenly felt as the refusal of his country to appreciate fully his tender of service in this "World War," the greatest event in modern times.

On May 19th the following letter was sent by Colonel Thomas S. Lanard to Captain W. E. Dame at the Roosevelt Division Headquarters at New York:

1. I note from the report in today's paper that the President has refused at this time to call into service the Roosevelt Division.

2. I also note that Governor Whitman has offered Colonel Roosevelt a commission as Major-General to raise a division in New York State, the members not necessarily coming from that State.

3. The officers and members of this Command, having cast their lot with Colonel Roosevelt, still desire to remain loyal to him in any movement he may undertake.

4. I would therefore appreciate very much if you would at the earliest possible date advise me whether Colonel Roosevelt will desire the services of this Command in the event of forming his New York Division. As it will become necessary for me in a very few days to make an official report to the Mayor of the City of Philadelphia on the status of this movement, I therefore desire to lay before him all information that I can possibly secure.

To this letter the following reply was received:

Office of  
THEODORE ROOSEVELT,  
New York.

May 21st, 1917.

Dear Colonel Lanard:

Replying to your communication of May 19th, I beg to say to you that I will lay the same before Colonel Roosevelt at the first opportunity. It is quite probable that I will see him tomorrow, and will call this matter to his attention, and I will advise you immediately as to his future intentions.

The Colonel, I know, will appreciate the loyalty of the State Fencibles, and it will be a matter of great pride to him, even if he is not

allowed to undertake the recruiting of a force for service in the present war.

Yours very truly,

W. E. DAME.

On May 25th the Commandant of the State Fencibles received two letters from Colonel Roosevelt, one to the Commandant, the other to the members of the State Fencibles, the former being as follows:

Office of  
THEODORE ROOSEVELT,  
New York,  
Room 402.

May 25th, 1917.

COLONEL THOMAS S. LANARD,  
State Fencibles Infantry Regiment,  
Philadelphia, Pa

My Dear Colonel:

You have doubtless seen the President's announcement wherein he refused to make use of the Volunteer Forces which Congress had authorized him to permit me to raise.

Prior to this announcement by the President, I had sent him a telegram as follows:

"I respectfully ask permission immediately to raise two divisions for immediate service at the front under the bill which has just become law and hold myself ready to raise four divisions if you so direct. I respectfully refer for details to my last letters to the Secretary of War. If granted permission, I earnestly ask that Captain Frank McCoy be directed to report to me at once. Also if permission to raise the divisions is granted, I would like to come to Washington as soon as the War Department is willing, so that I may find what supplies are available and at once direct the regular officers who are chosen for brigade and regimental commands, how and where to get to work."

To this the President answered as follows:

"I very much regret that I cannot comply with the request in your telegram of yesterday. The reasons I have stated in a public statement made this morning and I need not assure you that my conclusions were based entirely upon imperative considerations of public policy and not upon personal or private choice."

Accordingly, I communicated with as many of the men who had agreed to raise units for service in this division as possible, and after

consultation with about twenty of them, I issued the statement which is herewith appended.\*

I now release you and all your men. I wish to express my deep sense of obligation to you and to all those who had volunteered under and in connection with this division.

As you doubtless know, I am very proud of the "Rough Riders," the First Volunteer Cavalry, with whom I served in the Spanish-American War. I believe it is a just and truthful statement of the facts when I say that this regiment did as well as any of the admirable regular regiments with which it served in the Santiago campaign. It was raised, armed, equipped, drilled, mounted, dismounted, kept two weeks aboard transports and put through two victorious aggressive fights in which it lost one-third of the officers and one-fifth of the men; all within sixty days from the time I received my commission.

If the President had permitted me to raise the four divisions, I am certain that they would have equalled this record, only on a hundred-fold larger scale. They would have all been on the firing line before or shortly after the draft army had begun to assemble; and moreover they could have been indefinitely reinforced, so that they would have grown continually stronger and more efficient.

I regret from the standpoint of the country that your services were not utilized. But the country has every reason to be proud of the zeal, patriotism and business-like efficiency with which you came forward.

With all good wishes,

Faithfully yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

To the members of the Command Colonel Roosevelt addressed the following letter:

May 21st, 1917.

*To the Men Who Have Volunteered for Immediate Service on the Firing Line in the Divisions Which Congress Authorized:*

The President has announced that he will decline to permit those divisions to be organized or to permit me to have a command in connection with such a force. After consultation yesterday, personally or by wire, with some of the men who have volunteered to raise units—regiments and battalions—for the divisions, including Thomas S. Lanard and John C. Groome, of Pennsylvania; Seth Bullock, of South Dakota; John C. Greenway, of Arizona; John M. Parker, of Louisiana; Robert Carey, of Wyoming; J. P. Donnelly, of Nevada; Sloan Simp-

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\*The letter immediately follows this one.



son, of Texas; D. C. Collier, and F. R. Burnham, of California; I. L. Reeves, Frazer Metzger and H. Nelson Jackson, of Vermont; Harry Stimson, W. J. Schieffelin and William H. Donovan, of New York, and Messrs. James R. Garfield, Raymond Robbins, R. H. Channing, David M. Goodrich, W. E. Dame, George Roosevelt, Richard Derby and various others who were immediately accessible, it was decided unanimously that in view of the decision of the President, the only course open to us is forthwith to disband and to abandon all further effort in connection with the divisions, thereby leaving each man free to get into the military service in some other way, if this is possible, and, if not, then to serve his country in civil life as he best can.

As good American citizens we loyally obey the decision of the Commander-in-Chief of the American Army and Navy. The men who have volunteered will now consider themselves absolved from all further connection with this movement. The funds that have been promised will be treated as withdrawn and applied to other purposes. I therefore direct that this statement be sent to the leaders in the various States who have been raising troops and that it be published.

Our sole aim is to help in every way in the successful prosecution of the war and we most heartily feel that no individual's personal interest should for one moment be considered save as it serves the general public interest. We rejoice that a division composed of our fine regular soldiers and marines under so gallant and efficient a leader as General Pershing is to be sent abroad. We have a right to a certain satisfaction in connection therewith.

*The Brooklyn Eagle* last evening stated authoritatively that:

"The sending of this expedition was a compromise between the original plans of the General Staff, which favored no early expedition, and the request of Colonel Roosevelt for authority for an immediate expedition. The Roosevelt agitation, backed by the express desire of such distinguished military leaders as General Joffre and General Petain, unquestionably had its effect in bringing about the Pershing expedition. The compromise is that France gets American soldiers in the trenches, but Roosevelt will not lead or accompany them. It is believed in Washington that any criticism for turning down Roosevelt will be fully answered by the fact that American soldiers are going over."

If this gives the explanation of the matter, I gladly say that we are all unselfishly pleased to have served this use, although naturally we regret not to have been allowed ourselves to render active service.

It is due to the men who have come forward in this matter during the three and a half months since February 2d, when I began the work of raising one or more divisions, that the following facts should be known:

If yesterday my offer immediately to raise four divisions for immediate use at the front had been accepted, the various units of the First Division would tomorrow have begun to assemble at whatever

points the War Department had indicated, and they would have assembled in full force and without an hour's delay as rapidly as the War Department directed them where to go and as soon as it provided them camping places, tents, blankets, etc.

We were prepared by the use of private funds partly to make good any immediate lack in such supplies as regards many of the units. Fifteen days afterward the second division would have mobilized in a similar fashion, and then, at intervals of thirty days, the two other divisions.

In accordance with what I had found to be the wish of the military authorities among our Allies the divisions would have been ready to sail for France for intensive training at the theatre of war in thirty days, if the War Department were able to furnish supplies; and we would have asked permission to use the rifles and ammunition now in use in the French and British armies.

All four divisions would have sailed and two would have been on the firing line by September 1st, the time at which the Secretary of War has announced that the assembling of the selective draft army is to begin. About one-half of our men, at least of those in the first division, were men who had already seen military service.

I wish respectfully to point out certain errors into which the President has been led in his announcement. He states that the purpose was to give me an "independent" command. In my last letter to the Secretary of War I respectfully stated that if I were given permission to raise an army corps of two divisions, to be put under the command of some general like Wood or Pershing, or Barry, or Kuhn, I desired for myself only the position of junior among the eight brigade commanders. My position would have been exactly the same as theirs, except that I would have ranked after and have been subordinate to the rest of them.

The President alludes to our proffered action as one that would have an effect "politically," but as not contributing to the "success of the war," and as representing a "policy of personal gratification or advantage." I wish respectfully but emphatically to deny that any political consideration whatever or any desire for personal gratification or advantage entered into our calculations. Our undivided purpose was to contribute effectively to the success of the war.

I know nothing whatever of the politics of the immense majority of the men who came forward, and those whose politics I do know numbered as many Democrats as Republicans. My purpose was to enable the Government to use as an invaluable military asset the men who would not be reached under the selective draft, who were fit for immediate service, and the great majority of whom would not otherwise be used at all.

As above pointed out, all four divisions, if the War Department could equip them, would have been sent to the aid of our hard-pressed Allies before the training of the selective draft army was even begun,

and they would not have been put into the firing line until the French and British military authorities deemed them fit.

The President says in effect that to comply with our offer would have been mischievous from the military standpoint, and he adds that the regular officers whom I have asked to have associated with me are "some of the most effective officers of the regular army," who "cannot possibly be spared from the duty of training regular troops." One of the chief qualifications for military command is to choose for one's associates and subordinates "the most effective officers," and this qualification the President thus states that I possess.

As for my withdrawing them from the "more pressing and necessary duty of training" the troops, I wish to point out that I had asked for about fifty regular officers from lieutenant-colonels to second lieutenants for the first division. This would be only about one-tenth of the number who will go with General Pershing's division which, the President announces, is to be composed exclusively of regulars. Therefore, the present plan will take from "most pressing and necessary duty" about ten times as many regular officers as would have been taken under our proposal.

It has been stated that the regular officers are opposed to our plan. As a matter of fact "the most effective" fighting officers have been eager to be connected with or to have under them the troops we proposed to raise.

The President condemns our proposal on the ground that "undramatic" action is needed, action that is "practical and of scientific definiteness and precision." There was nothing dramatic in our proposal save as all proposals indicating eagerness or willingness to sacrifice life for an ideal are dramatic. It is true that our division would have contained the sons or grandsons of men who in the Civil War wore the blue or the gray; for instance, the sons or grandsons of Phil Sheridan, Fitzhugh Lee, Stonewall Jackson, James A. Garfield, Simon Bolivar Buckner, Adna R. Chaffee, Nathan Bedford Forrest; but these men would have served with commissions or in the ranks, precisely like the rest of us; and all alike would have been judged solely by the efficiency—including the "scientific definiteness"—with which they did their work and served the flag of their loyal devotion.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Again the hope of the Fencibles to be among the early troops to embark for France was dashed on the rocks of misfortune, but there was still another avenue open and that was the possibility of the State of Pennsylvania being called upon to form several new regiments to be sent immediately into the service.

After consultation with Mayor Smith, the Commandant sent the following letter to the Adjutant General at Harrisburg:

1. The Mayor of the City of Philadelphia has called to my attention that his tender to the Governor of the State Fencibles to form one of the regiments in this State has been referred to you.

2. The Mayor has directed me to inquire what disposition will be made of this tender, as the time is fast approaching when men now connected with this Command may be called under the draft and he is very anxious to preserve this Command as a unit and have them enter the services of this State.

3. I would therefore appreciate any information you can give me on this subject at the earliest possible date.

Replying to this letter, Governor Brumbaugh addressed the following letter to Mayor Thomas B. Smith:

I beg to acknowledge your letter of May 31st, relative to tendering the services of the State Fencibles Infantry Regiment of Philadelphia to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

I beg to advise you that this whole matter is in the hands of the Adjutant General, to whom I shall refer your letter.

With personal appreciations of your courtesy and with expressions of sincere regard and good will to the regiment so patriotically disposed, I am

Very truly yours,  
(Sgd.) M. G. BRUMBAUGH.

Later the following letter was received from the Adjutant General's office, Harrisburg:

Your letter of May 31st has been referred to this office for consideration and reply.

There will be no additional units added to the Pennsylvania National Guard for the purpose of muster into the Federal service, and therefore it is impossible to recognize your wishes as to having the State Fencibles mustered into the service as a unit from Pennsylvania.

Your information as to the three new regiments of infantry to be mustered in from the State of Pennsylvania is probably based upon a bill now pending in the General Assembly, providing for the creation of a Pennsylvania Reserve Militia in the State, when the National Guard has been called into the active service of the Federal Government.

This bill will provide for the organization of three regiments of infantry and one squadron of cavalry, but under the provisions of this bill these organizations are to be apportioned about the State so that they will occupy armories owned by the State of Pennsylvania and in which organizations of the National Guard were quartered and this in order that the said armories may be properly cared for during the absence of the National Guard on Federal duty. This provision would probably prevent the organization of a regiment of infantry in Philadelphia.

It is to be regretted that the State Fencibles Infantry Regiment cannot be in some way given recognition by the Federal Government and accepted and mustered into the Federal service, but under the regulations and plans formulated by the War Department, it does not seem possible to do so.

Very respectfully,

(Sgd.) THOS. J. STEWART,

*The Adjutant-General of Pennsylvania.*

The Commandant had for some time fully realized that the chances of taking this Command into service as a unit were very slim. All officers and men were given leave to attach themselves to such other units as may be possible, so that the Fencibles, although not serving as a unit, its officers and men could represent in other Commands during the war, the spirit for which the Fencibles stand. That many did so may be best judged from Chapter X, which gives in part the members of the Fencibles who served in the World War.



## CHAPTER IX.

### CURRENT EVENTS 1917-1919.

FENCIBLES' VISIT TO HARTFORD AND NEW YORK—RETURN OF SECOND PENNSYLVANIA ARTILLERY—WAR DECLARED—VISIT OF ITALIAN ENVOYS—104TH ANNIVERSARY—OFFICERS CAMP AT BROOMALL—FENCIBLES AS ESCORT—HIKE TO TRAYMORE—ACTIVITIES AT ARMORY DURING WAR—HIKE TO PORT INDIAN—INSPECTION—105TH ANNIVERSARY—MAJOR PRITTIE ELECTED—HIKE TO BELMONT FARMS—CAMP AT JANNEY—FLU EPIDEMIC—BALL OLD GUARD NEW YORK—INSPECTION—106TH ANNIVERSARY—CAMP 1919.

The first event of this year was January 3d, 1917, when several officers attended the Inaugural Reception given to the Governor of Connecticut by the First Company, Governor's Foot Guard at Hartford, Conn., on Wednesday evening.

On Wednesday evening, January 10th, 1917, the officers attended a reception of the Veteran Guard, Third Regiment Infantry, N. G. P., tendered to Captain Robert Lee Russell, U. S. N., Commandant Philadelphia Navy Yard, and Mrs. Robert Lee Russell at Horticultural Hall. The reception was followed by a dance.

On January 29th several of the officers of the Fencibles left for New York to attend the annual ball of the Old Guard of New York to be held at the Hotel Astor, New York City.

On February 12th thousands braved cold to see militia parade and reception tendered the Second Regiment, Pennsylvania Artillery, on its return from the Mexican Border.

Arctic-like winds that swept over the city had no terrors for more than 100,000 Philadelphians, who banked themselves on Broad Street and stood for several hours to ex-

tend a welcoming hand and a hearty cheer to boys of the "Second" who returned from the Mexican Border early Sunday morning. In their Armory at Broad Street and Susquehanna Avenue, the night before, the Artillerymen were given a welcome by the city officials, as well as hundreds of their friends and relatives who crowded into the big drill hall.

The frigid atmosphere, coupled with horses unused to their task, for a time created consternation in the ranks of the regiment, and on several occasions threatened disaster to the entire parade. Recruited from the stables of street cleaning contractors and department stores, the animals that drew the guns, caissons and transport wagons first began to cut capers unbecoming artillery horses at Broad and Callowhill Streets, where the "Second" formed for the parade. As the line proceeded down Broad Street they pranced and kicked about until the troopers were at their wits end to prevent collisions. As it was, there was several mix-ups and time and again horses dropped to the pavement.

But despite the trouble created by the horses, the parade was pronounced an unqualified success and the men of the "Second" drew cheer after cheer from their admiring friends. As an escort in the homecoming march, the "Second" had the First and Third Regiments of the city, which had a few months before returned from the Border; veterans of the Civil War; veterans of the Spanish War; the State Fencibles and the Old Guard of the Second Regiment. The entire line formed in the vicinity of Broad and Callowhill, proceeded down Broad to Fitzwater Street, and then counter-marched to the Second Regiment Armory, at Broad Street and Susquehanna Avenue.

Following the parade, the men were given a banquet in the Second Regiment Armory, which had been decorated handsomely for the occasion. Heads of the city departments and officers of other commands joined in the greeting to the Artillerymen.

The mounted band which the regiment trained at the Border had the satisfaction of playing one tune before the

parade began. When the order to move was given, the band leader raised his baton and the only sound that broke upon the frosty air came from the drums; so cold was it that the horns and other instruments were frozen tight. From that time on it was a silent band that rode in the parade. Other bands experienced similar trouble, and although there were many musical organizations in the line, martial airs were few and far between.

A reviewing stand had been erected in front of the Regiment's Armory, and from this point the parade was witnessed by the Councilmanic Committee that arranged for the reception. Not all the Councilmen viewed the proceedings from the stand. Before half the line passed, many of the solons had beaten a hasty retreat to places where the thermometer was several degrees higher.

On Thursday evening, April 12th, the last dance for the Spring season was held at the Armory.

On Monday evening, April 16th, the Entertainment Committee held a benefit at the Walnut Street Theatre. "Peg O' My Heart" was the attraction, and on Thursday evening, April 26th, a smoker at the Armory. The purpose of these two entertainments was to raise funds to celebrate the 104th Anniversary in May. The celebration that year was to have been an outing from Philadelphia to Baltimore by boat, sightseeing tour of Baltimore; thence to Gettysburg to the monument of the Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, in which regiment many Fencibles fought during the Civil War, and its Lieutenant-Colonel (Hesser) was a Fencible.\* A tour of the battlefield was to follow and a banquet at the hotel. The trip was to last three days.†

It was during this period that the State Fencibles began its movement to organize a full regiment for service in the event of war, a full account of which appears in Chapter VII of this book. On completion of the formation of the regiment a dinner commemorating its organization was

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\*Colonel Hesser was killed at Mine Run, Va., November 27th, 1863.

†Postponed on account of the war.

given by the Board of Officers at the Armory Wednesday evening, April 18th. Many interesting speeches were delivered on this occasion.

On May 30th Company G paraded in South Philadelphia as an escort to Post 24, G. A. R., and Company A paraded in West Philadelphia as an escort to the Spanish War Veterans.

An event which attracted much attention was the reception given the Italian Envoys by the City of Philadelphia. In an official proclamation the Mayor asked that Philadelphia should once more outdo itself in entertaining the representatives of one of its great Allies in the war. The envoys were expected to arrive about midday on Wednesday, June 20th.

A committee of citizens was appointed to receive the visitors on behalf of the city. The arrangements were made to take them from Broad Street Station through a lane formed of the silk banners of the various Italian societies in Philadelphia. After this they were to be quartered at the Ritz-Carlton, then proceed to the Columbus Statue at Fairmount Park for an interchange of medals between the two Nations, Italy and the United States. They were to be banqueted at the Bellevue-Stratford in the evening. The State Fencibles were appointed as an escort for the visitors.

The newspapers said of this occasion:

With an explosive force audible for blocks from Broad Street Station, a demonstration such as is seldom witnessed in this staid old city, manifested to the dignified envoys the fact that they were in the hands of admiring friends.

The noisy demonstration in the trainshed, thrilling and inspiring as it was, had not prepared any one in the party for the ovation which greeted them as they came within view of the street.

The Infantry Battalion State Fencibles, drawn up in line across Market Street, snapped rifles to the "present," while their officers tendered the sabre salute. A band threatened to blow its instruments to pieces in the "Marcia Reale," the Italian anthem. And bedlam seemed to have broken loose.

Across Broad Street, tier upon tier, the windows and window ledges of City Hall showed eager onlookers. Every inch of space in the



vicinity, not blocked off by the ropes of the police, was packed solidly with people. They leaned out every window within view. They blocked traffic absolutely on Market, Fifteenth and Broad Streets. They clung like leeches to statues and subway excavation barriers on City Hall plaza and they hung precariously from seemingly impossible places at the windows of the tall office buildings in the vicinity.

Along the City Hall side of Broad Street, south of Market, were lined delegations of the Italian societies, their color dominating everything, swelling, crashing, thundering, never ceasing, came the tumultuous welcome of the thousands.

When the last automobile was filled with visitors and members of the committee had swung around the corner to Broad Street, the band and the State Fencibles moved into the column and all proceeded to the Ritz-Carlton, where the Envoys had their headquarters during their visit.

Among the members of the Italian Mission and party were His Excellency, Enrico Arlotto and Marquis Luigi Borsarelli di Rifreddo, under Secretary of State for foreign affairs; Honorable Guglielmo Marconi, Senator of the Kingdom; Honorable Augusto Ciuffelli, member of the Chamber of Deputies; Honorable Francesco Saverio Nitti, member of the Chamber of Deputies; Cavaliere de Parento, of the Italian Foreign Office, Honorary Secretary of the Mission; General Guglielmotti, Military Attache of the Italian Embassy at Washington; John Latta Ryan, Secretary Embassy, Department of State; John P. S. Harrison, Civilian Aide, Attache to the Mission.

The first official outing of the officers of the newly-formed State Fencibles Regiment was on June 29th, when the officers and non-commissioned officers went into camp for instructions at Broomall, Pa. The order for this camp was as follows:

#### Orders.

##### Special I.

1. The commissioned officers and sergeants of this Command will report at the Armory on Friday evening, June 29th, at 7:30 sharp for camp, prepared to march at 7:45 o'clock.

2. The officers and non-commissioned officers will be organized as a company under the command of the Commandant.

3. The uniform and equipment for officers and non-commissioned officers will consist as follows: Olive drab uniform, olive drab shirt, campaign hat, leggins, Krag rifle and belt, I. D. R. compass, note book and pencil. All toilet articles will be carried in haversacks.

4. Captain A. Stanley Roberts will erect the camp and will report to the Commandant Tuesday morning for instructions.



5. Captain A. H. Burton will report for instructions on Tuesday evening.

6. Blankets, poncho and cot will be furnished each man in camp on arrival Friday evening.

7. The camp will be erected at Broomall, Delaware County, Pa.

By order of

THOMAS S. LANARD,

*Colonel.*

This camp proved a great success. It was the first time in years that the officers were drilled as privates in a company and compelled to do all the work incident to the life of a "rookie." At the conclusion of the camp, at the evening mess, the officers assembled and presented to the Commandant, Colonel Lanard, a beautiful gold wrist watch.

The Fencibles on Saturday, September 1st, acted as "official escort" to Mayor Smith on the occasion of the "Volunteer and Draftmen's Parade." The Regiment met at the Armory at 12 o'clock noon, ready to march at 12:30 sharp. A special band was provided.

Immediately after the "Official Escort," the Command left for a hike to Traymore, Pa., to remain from Saturday, September 1st, to Monday, September 3d.

It was about this time that the Philadelphia Officers' Training Battalion, which had been drilling at the University of Pennsylvania, discontinued its activities and about sufficient men to form one company enlisted in the Fencibles.

During the fall of the year the Fencibles suffered much from having its ranks depleted by its members entering the army. As has been stated in another chapter of this book, the organization had been denied the right to participate in the war as a unit.\* The members were fast entering the different commands, organizations and training camps, then authorized by the War Department. However, there was much to do by those who remained at home; classes for instruction were organized for medical men, who anticipated entering the service, where they could learn some of

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\*No Philadelphia command was permitted to remain as it originally entered the service.

the fundamental principles and the paper work incident to that department. Special drills were held for men called in the draft. Many of the officers and men devoted their time to Red Cross and Liberty Loan work. Many of the war workers, both male and female organizations, were permitted to use the Armory.

The Regiment, which had been formed primarily for the purpose of entering the service as a body, was kept intact. Many new officers and men were recruited from time to time, and on Saturday and Sunday, December 1st and 2d, a winter hike was taken by the officers to Port Indian, Pa.

The annual dinner of the Board of Officers was held at Hanscom's Market Street restaurant. This dinner was a marked contrast to the annual dinners of other years. By this time every one had fully awakened to the grave responsibilities the war had thrust upon us. Many of the Board of Officers were then in camp and who knew, when, if ever, they would return again? While the dinner was a pleasant affair, nevertheless it lacked that "pep" and Fencible "*bon vivant*" spirit which has always so characterized these events in other years.

New Year's Day, 1918, the Armory was open, as has been the custom for years, to the public for inspection and reunion of old-time Fencibles.

The early part of the year was busily occupied, and on March 8th the Board of Officers met at the Rosemont Cafe to celebrate the anniversary of the appointment of the Fencibles to the Centennial Legion.

On March 21st there was a Spring inspection by the Director of Public Safety and this was followed by a dinner and entertainment at the Armory on the evening of the 28th.

On March 30th the officers attended the annual reception of the Wanamaker Cadets at the Wanamaker Store. The reception was followed by a dinner.

The 105th Anniversary of the Fencibles was celebrated on May 27th at the Armory. On this occasion the Command

had as its guest Captain Ross, of the Canadian Army, who saw much service in Flanders; General Ward, Colonel R. M. J. Reed, Warren Griffith, Esq., and many others. All who were present will long remember this dinner. The lesson in American history, there taught, will be very interestingly recalled by all who had the good fortune to attend.

On May 30th Company C acted as escort for Post 24, G. A. R.

On June 10th Captain Edwin J. Prittie, Company C, was elected Major of the Infantry Battalion State Fencibles; the First Battalion of the State Fencibles Infantry Regiment. After an informal reception at the Armory, a dinner was tendered him by the Board of Officers at the Manufacturers' Club.

On July 13th the new Major assembled the officers of his Battalion for a hike and officers' school at Belmont Farms, Bridgeport, Pa. While there they were entertained at the Garrick Theatre by the owners, Messrs. A. & L. Sablosky, and on Sunday evening a dinner was tendered the Major and his officers by Mrs. Henry Porter, of Bridgeport, Pa., wife of Lieutenant Porter, the Battalion Adjutant.

On August 3d the Command left the Armory for a ten-day camp at Janney, Bucks County, Pa. At this camp, in addition to the members of the Fencibles, all the draft men who expected to enter the service were invited to attend. Many from Philadelphia, Camden, Norristown, Bristol and other places availed themselves of this offer. The camp was a decided success. The new Medical Corps of the State Fencibles, organized for the war, went into camp for the first time.\*

The fall of this year brought more sorrow into the homes of the citizens of Philadelphia than had been known in the history of this city. A plague, a pestilence, a fatal epidemic was visited on our people. From Maine to California, from the Gulf to the Great Lakes, in every city, town and hamlet

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\*See Chapter XII for article on this organization.

it called for its toll. Strong men were stricken and fell almost by the wayside. Women and children, the rich, the poor, the meek and lowly were but chaff before its ever-increasing immolations. The medical science called it, for the want of a better explanation to the public, the "flu." In the early part of October the mortality was so high that the Mayor of the City closed all public halls, theatres and meeting places, and therefore, pursuant to said proclamation, the Armory was closed from October 12th to November 15th, when the plague, having subsided, business again assumed a normal aspect, the Armory was reopened and drills resumed.

On December 18th the Board of Officers assembled at the Armory for their annual meeting and dinner. No guests were present on this occasion.

The first event of importance in 1919 was the annual ball of the Old Guard of New York, held at the Hotel Commodore in New York City January 31st. Several of the Fencibles' officers were present.

On February 5th R. L. McNeal, a druggist on Front Street, Philadelphia, presented the Regiment with a large and complete first aid kit.

The annual dance of the Regiment was held at the Armory on Easter Monday evening. This affair was well attended by both military men and civilians.

The annual inspection was on April 9th. Captain Smith, U. S. A., was detailed to inspect the Command.

On May 24th the 106th Anniversary of the Fencibles was celebrated at the Armory by a dinner. There was no parade this year, as was the usual custom, owing to the fact that many of the members were still in the service.

On May 30th Company D was detailed to act as escort to Post 24, G. A. R.

Several members of the Fencibles attended the 284th Anniversary of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Com-



pany of Massachusetts at Boston on June 2d. An invitation was also received to the annual reception to the Governor by the Second Company Governor's Foot Guard of New Haven; also to the annual dinner of the Boston Fusilliers.

On June 28th and 29th several of the companies participated in a hike to Edgemont, Pa.

On July 12th, 1919, the Command left the Armory for its annual encampment at Neshaminy Falls, Pa.

During the summer certain changes and improvements were made to the interior of the Armory. Electric lights and an electric vacuum cleaning system were installed.

The Company drills were resumed in September. Many of the old officers and men reported back to their respective companies for drill.

The first fall meeting of the Board of Officers was held on Monday evening, September 22d, when plans for the rehabilitation of the Command were presented. The Fencibles in the future will maintain a regiment of eight companies. The Auxiliary Units, the Old Guard, the Veteran Reserve, the Medical Corps and State Fencibles Post No. 142 American Legion, all reported their organizations in flourishing condition.\* An invitation was extended to the Board of Officers to attend the reception and dance of the State Fencibles Post American Legion at the Armory on Thanksgiving Eve, and also the celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of the Old Guard on November 29th.

As is said in another part of this book, all things must come to an end, and so it is with this history, December 20 being fixed to close the forms, the current events must necessarily end here. Before closing this chapter, however, the Author desires to add one thing:

This history will no doubt be read by many who are not familiar with the part this organization played for the past one hundred years in the march of human progress, and it

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\*An article on these units will be found in Chapter XII.



is quite natural the first question they shall ask will be, "What did the Fencibles do during the World War?" The unsophisticated public are too apt to be swayed in its judgment by those who would take unto themselves the entire credit for "winning the war." It is not my purpose to divert attention from or to minimize the good work of others participating in that great event, but should you hear any person ask that question, "What did the Fencibles do?" turn the pages of this history to Chapter X and there let them find the answer. For, as was said by the Fencibles of old, "*Spectemur Agendo*," so may it be repeated today with greater significance of those brave lads, many of whom have long since answered their last roll call so that we who had the good fortune to be spared, may live in peace and enjoy that which they fought so hard to preserve, "a Democracy for mankind."

## CHAPTER X.

### STATE FENCIBLES' WAR SERVICE.

The purpose of this chapter is to give a summary of the service of the State Fencibles' members during the war. The following list is far from being complete, but is published at this time, with the thought that the public, perhaps, would like to know where the Fencibles served during the war. The task of securing a complete list is necessarily slow, as the compilation began only a few months ago, and many of the questionnaires have not been returned.

#### ABBREVIATIONS USED.

Adj.—Adjutant.	Hdq.—Headquarters.
Bat.—Battalion.	Inft.—Infantry.
Batt.—Battery.	Lieut.—Lieutenant.
Co.—Company.	Pa.—Pennsylvania.
Corp.—Corporal.	Priv.—Private.
Div.—Division.	R. O. T. C.—Reserve Officers' Training Corps.
Dis.—Discharged.	Regt.—Regiment.
Det.—Detachment.	Sergt.—Sergeant.
Dev.—Development.	Sig.—Signal.
Fkd.—Frankford.	
Ft.—Fort.	
F. A.—Field Artillery.	
U. S. R. A.—United States Regular Army.	
U. S. N. G.—United States National Guard.	
U. S. N. A.—United States National Army.	
U. S. N.—United States Navy.	
U. S. M. C.—United States Marine Corps.	
U. S. N. R.—United States Naval Reserve.	

\*Indicates that the record is not complete. Balance of information not available at this time.

†Wounded or gassed.

‡Killed in action or died in service.

## LOCATION OF CAMPS.

Fort Allen—Vermont.	Camp Johnston—Florida.
Camp Brown—Philadelphia, Pa.	Fort Jay—Governor's Island, N. Y.
Columbus Barracks—Columbus, Ohio.	Camp Lee—Virginia.
Camp Dix—Wrightstown, N. J.	Camp Meade—Maryland.
Frankford Arsenal—Frankford, Phila.	Camp Merritt—New Jersey.
Camp Greene—Charlotte, N. C.	Navy Yard—Philadelphia.
Camp Hill—Newport News, Va.	Camp Slocum—New York.
Camp Hancock—Augusta, Ga.	Camp Upton—New York.
Camp Humphries—Alexandria, Va.	Camp Vail—Little Silver, N. J.
Camp Jackson—South Carolina.	Wissahickon Barracks—Cape May, N. J.

- ADSHEAD, NELSON\*.....(State Fencibles Co. D, Priv.)  
U. S. R. A.
- AIRGOOD, PAUL W.\*.....(State Fencibles Co. G, Priv.)  
U. S. Amb. Corps.
- ALOISE, LUIGI.....(State Fencibles Co. E, Priv.)  
U. S. N. A. Sept. 22, 1917; Co. E, 314th Inft. Service Camp Meade,  
Camp Merritt, Brest, France. Rank Priv. Now in service.
- ALVEREZ, CARLOS\*.....(State Fencibles Co. C, Sergt.)  
U. S. N. G. Batt. E, 108th F. A. Rank 1st Sergt.
- ANTHONY, G. W.\*.....(State Fencibles Sup. Co. Priv.)  
U. S. R. A.
- ANDERSON, ROBERT\*.....(State Fencibles Co. B, 1st Sergt.)  
U. S. N. G. Batt. A, 108th F. A. Rank, 1st Sergt.
- ANDERSON, SAMUEL\*.....(State Fencibles Co. B, Priv.)  
U. S. N. G. Batt. A, 108th F. A.
- ARCHIBALD, WILLIAM\*.....(State Fencibles Co. D, Priv.)  
U. S. Balloon Service.
- ANDERSON, JAMES.....(State Fencibles Co. B, Mus.)  
U. S. N. G. May 1, 1917; Hdq. Co. 3d N. J. Inft., 54th Depot Emb.  
Band, 111th Mach. Gun Batt. Service, Camp Edge, Sea Girt, N. J.;  
Camp McClellan, Camp Upton, Anniston, Ala.; Yaphank, L. I. Port of  
Emb., Hoboken, N. J. Rank, 2d-class Musician.
- ‡ADAMS, HIRAM\*.....(State Fencibles Co. B, Mus.)  
U. S. N. G.; Batt. A, 108th F. A. Rank, Bugler. Died of pneumonia at  
Base Hosp. in France Nov. 10, 1918.

- AVERY, FRANK LEONARD.....(State Fencibles Co. A, Priv.)  
U. S. N. G. June 5, 1917; Co. A, 109th Mach. Gun Batt. Service,  
Pittsburg, Camp Hancock and France. Rank, Priv. Dis., Camp Dix,  
May 5, 1919.
- BACON, JOHN\*.....(State Fencibles Co. C, Priv.)  
U. S. R. A. 60th Inft. Service, Detached Duty, Paris.
- BADLEY, DANIEL A.\*.....(State Fencibles Co. G, Priv.)  
U. S. N. A. 111th Inft.
- BERGER, HARRY\*.....(State Fencibles Co. G, Priv.)  
U. S. N. G. 108th F. A.
- BILLANY, WILLIAM H.....(State Fencibles Co. M, Priv.)  
U. S. N. A. Nov. 3, 1917; Batt. D, 312th F. A. Service, Camp Meade  
and Q. M. Dept. Rank, 1st-class Priv. Dis., Grays Ferry Arsenal,  
Phila., May 22, 1919.
- ‡BISH, WALTER BENJAMIN.....(State Fencibles Co. E, Priv.)  
U. S. N. April 7, 1917, Norfolk, Va. Rank, Seaman. Died of disease,  
Norfolk, Va., May 22, 1917.
- ‡BOEHM, FRANK RILEY.....(State Fencibles Sup. Co., Priv.)  
U. S. R. A. French Motor Bat. 3d Brig., 3d Div. Service, Fort Slocum,  
Camp Funston, Camp Stanley, Camp Travis; Transf. Batt. B, 20 F. A.  
Camp Merritt and France. Reported missing in action July 15, 1918.  
Reported in hospital Dec. 30, 1918. Letters returned to parents marked  
"Deceased."\*
- BECK, THEODORE FREDERICK.....(State Fencibles Co. C, Priv.)  
U. S. N. June 26, 1918; U. S. S. Kentucky. Rank, M. M. 2c. Dis.  
Boston, Jan. 24, 1919.
- BOONE, JASPER\*.....(State Fencibles Co. B, Mus.)  
U. S. N. G., 108th F. A. Band. Dis., Camp Dix.
- BRANNIGAN, THOMAS J.....(State Fencibles Co. E, Priv.)  
U. S. N. A., April 29, 1918; Co. C, 315th Inft., 79th Div. Service,  
Camp Meade and France. Rank, Priv. Dis., Camp Dix, N. J., June 9,  
1919.
- ‡BRICKLEY, JOSEPH GEORGE.....(State Fencibles Co. D, Priv.)  
U. S. N. R., Jan. 24, 1918; U. S. Naval Radio Station. Service, Tuck-  
erton, N. J. Rank, C. P. O. Died in service at Tuckerton, N. J.
- BROWN, EDWARD\*.....(State Fencibles Co. B, Band)  
U. S. N. Service, Cape May Band, N. J. Rank, Musician.
- BUNTING, WILLIAM\*.....(State Fencibles Co. B, Priv.)  
U. S. N. U. S. S. Wakulla. Rank, Seaman.

- BONSALL, HORACE E. .... (State Fencibles Co. B, 1st Lieut.)  
Service, So. Central Officers' Training School, Camp Gordon.
- BOLLUN, FRANK\* ..... (State Fencibles Sup. Co., Priv.)  
U. S. R. A.
- BONGARD, JOSEPH A. .... (State Fencibles Co. F, Priv.)  
U. S. N. G., July 10, 1916; Co. L, 109th Inf. Service, Camp Hancock.  
Rank, Sergt. Dis., Camp Dix, July 12, 1918.
- BOYLE, W. A.\* ..... (State Fencibles Co. G, Priv.)  
U. S. N.
- ‡BRINK, WELLINGTON S.\* ..... (State Fencibles Co. G, Priv.)  
U. S. N. A. Killed in railroad accident.
- BROOKS, FRANK G.\* ..... (State Fencibles Co. H, Priv.)  
U. S. R. A., Co. B, 1st Field Sig. Bat., 2d Div. Service, England,  
France, Italy, Germany. Rank, Priv. Dis., Camp Dix, Aug. 3, 1919.
- BROOMHEAD, CLARENCE ..... (State Fencibles Co. H, Sergt.)  
U. S. R. A., Oct. 24, 1918; Truck Co. 731, Motor Trans. Corps. Ser-  
vice Camp Johnston, Camp Hill. Rank, Corp. Dis., Supply Base, Nor-  
folk, Va., May 26, 1919.
- BURNS, HOWARD F. .... (State Fencibles Sup. Co., Priv.)  
U. S. N. A., Aug. 29, 1918; Q. M. C. Service, Camp Green and Ash-  
ville, N. C. Rank, 1st-class Priv. Dis. June 26, 1919, Camp Dix.
- BULMER, GEORGE\* ..... (State Fencibles Co. B, Priv.)  
R. O. T. C.
- BUTTS, ALFRED\* ..... (State Fencibles Co. C, Corp.)  
U. S. R. A., 82d F. A.
- BUSTARD, CHARLES F.\* ..... (State Fencibles Co. C, Priv.)  
U. S. Amb. Corps. Service, Allentown, Pa.; France and Germany.
- BUTZ, JR., FRANK A. .... (State Fencibles Co. C, Corp.)  
U. S. R. A., April 27, 1917; Hdq. Co., 76 F. A. Service, Ft. Slocum,  
Ft. Allen, Camp Shelby, Camp Merritt, France and Germany. Rank,  
Priv. Re-enlisted July 22, 1919, at Andermach, Germany. Now in ser-  
vice Camp Pike, Ark.
- CARMAN, RALPH\* ..... (State Fencibles Co. A, Priv.)  
U. S. R. A. Q. M. Corps, A. E. F.
- CAFFERTY, JAMES\* ..... (State Fencibles Co. A, Priv.)  
U. S. N. G., 108th F. A.
- CHARLES, CARL D. .... (State Fencibles Co. I, Corp.)  
U. S. N. R. June 26, 1918. Service, Great Lakes, Hampton Roads,



U. S. S. Connecticut, U. S. S. Mariju. Rank, Seaman. Dis. Aug. 11, 1919 (inactive duty) Phila. Navy Yard.

CLARKE, VICTOR\*.....(State Fencibles Co. B, Priv.)  
U. S. N. G.

CLARKE, JR., JOHN H.\*.....(State Fencibles Co. C, Priv.)  
U. S. N. G. Jan. 2, 1918.

CLAYTON, JUDSON RYNO.....(State Fencibles Co. D, Priv.)  
U. S. R. A. May 10, 1917; R. O. T. C., Fort Niagara. Service, Camp Crane, Schuylkill Arsenal. Rank, Sergt. Dis., Camp Crane, Jan. 14, 1919.

CLEAVES, WESLEY ALFRED.....(State Fencibles Co. I, Priv.)  
U. S. R. A. Dec. 14, 1917. Aero Squadron No. 276. Service, Fort Slocum, Kelly Field, Camp McArthur, Camp Greene. Assigned to 276 Aero Squadron at Fayetteville, N. C. Dis. Camp Meade, June 2, 1919.

CONARD, JOHN FOSTER\*.....(State Fencibles Co. B, Sergt.)  
U. S. N. A. Co. M, 314th Inft.

†COOK, HUGH J.....(State Fencibles Co. E, Priv.)  
U. S. R. A. Aug. 25, 1917; Co. M, 60th Inft. Transf. to Co. M, 7th Inft. Service Gettysburg, Camp Greene, Camp Merritt, France. Gassed in Battle of Marne. Returned to Company. Promoted Sergt. Dis. Camp Dix, Feb. 12, 1919.

CHALFANT, J. ROGER.....(State Fencibles Co. B, Priv.)  
U. S. N. G. Sept. 21, 1917; 312th F. A. and 154th F. A. Brig. Hdq. Service, Camp Meade, Camp LaCourtine, Ft. Dumont, Meuse, St. Nazaire and France. Rank, Sergt. Dis. Camp Dix, May 30, 1919.

COOK, JOSEPH.....(State Fencibles Co. B, Priv.)  
U. S. N. G. June 19, 1916, Batt. A, 108th F. A. Service, Ft. Bliss, Texas; Camp Hancock and France. Dis. Camp Dix. Rank, Priv.

CRAMER, CARL\*.....(State Fencibles Co. B, Priv.)  
716th M. T. C. Rank, Priv.

‡COOK, THOMAS T.....(State Fencibles Co. E, Priv.)  
U. S. R. A. July 21, 1917; Co. M, 7th Inft. Service Gettysburg, Camp Greene, R. O. T. C., Fort Oglethorpe, (eligible for commission) France. Killed in action July 15, 1918, Battle of the Marne.

COSGROVE, JOHN\*.....(State Fencibles Sup. Co., Priv.)  
U. S. N. A.

†CREW, JR., JOHN LEWIN.....(State Fencibles Co. E, 2d Lieut.)  
U. S. R. A. Jan. 26, 1918; Co. G, 38th Inft. Service, Camp Hancock and France. Shell shocked. Dis. Camp Dix, April 17, 1919.

- CRUISE, PETER J.\*.....(State Fencibles Co. H, Priv.)  
U. S. N. G., 110th Inft.
- CRONCAS, PETER\*.....(State Fencibles Co. H, Priv.)  
U. S. N. G., 111th Inft.
- CURINGO, ALBERT\*.....(State Fencibles Sup. Co., Priv.)  
U. S. N. A.
- DAVIN, JOSEPH A.....(State Fencibles Sup. Co., Priv.)  
U. S. M. M. Oct. 1, 1917. U. S. A. C. T. Philippines, convoyed between Newport News and St. Nazaire and LaPallice. Rank, Coal Passer. Dis. Newport News, Dec. 23, 1918.
- DESHAROON, T. L.\*.....(State Fencibles Co. C, Priv.)  
U. S. N. A., 325th Inft.
- DINSMORE, CLAYTON\*.....(State Fencibles Co. C, Priv.)  
U. S. N. G.
- DEBIDART, ARMANA\*.....(State Fencibles Co. B, Priv.)  
U. S. Ordinance Dept.
- †DE BOCCO, SERAFINO.....(State Fencibles Co. E, Priv.)  
U. S. R. A. June 27, 1917; Co. C, 4th Inft. Transf. Sup. Co. C, 4th Inft. Service, Camp Greene, Camp Stuart and France. Wounded Oct. 4, 1918, at Verdun. Gassed Aug. 9, 1918, at Chateau-Thierry. Dis. Camp Meade, May 9, 1919.
- DOHERTY, FRANK W.\*.....(State Fencibles Co. A, Priv.)  
U. S. Balloon Service.
- DOLAN, EDWARD\*.....(State Fencibles Co. B, Priv.)  
U. S. N. G. July 3, 1917; Batt. A, 108th F. A. Rank, Bugler. Dis. Camp Dix, May 24, 1919.
- DRISCOLL, JEREMEATH O. (or O'Driscoll).....(State Fencibles Co. B, Lieut.)  
U. S. N. A. Nov. 7, 1918; Co. B, Motor Trans. Corps. M. R. S. U. 306. Service, Camp Holabird, Md. Dis. Camp Holabird. Rank, Priv.
- DRAPER, JOHN WILLIAM.....(State Fencibles Co. F, Priv.)  
Canadian Inft. Nov. 2d, 1917, 2d Canadian Perth Regt. Co. A. Service, Niagara Falls, Canada. Rank, Priv. Dis. Niagara Falls, July 12, 1918.
- DICKEY, JOHN\*.....(State Fencibles Co. B, Priv.)  
U. S. N. G. July 13, 1917; Batt. A, 108th F. A. Rank, Sergt. Dis. Camp Dix, May 24, 1919.
- DOHERTY, HAROLD\*.....(State Fencibles Co. B)  
U. S. N. R. March 28, 1917; U. S. S. M. S. 5, U. S. S. S. C. 110. Rank, S. C. 3c.

- DURNER, JR., EDWARD G.\*.....(State Fencibles Co. A, 1st Sergt.)  
S. O. T. C. Engineers.
- EISELE, JOSEPH\*.....(State Fencibles Co. B, Priv.)  
U. S. N. G. Batt. A, 108th F. A. Rank, Priv. Dis. Camp Dix, May  
24, 1919.
- EISELE, WILLIAM.....(State Fencibles Co. B, Priv.)  
U. S. N. G. Feb. 11, 1913; Troop H, 8th Cav.; Co. A, 2d Inft. Batt. A;  
2d Art. Aviation Sec. Sig. R. C. Service, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; Ft.  
Slocum, N. Y. and Ft. Bliss, Mexican Border, Marfa, Tex. Rank, 2d  
Lieut.
- EISELE, JR., EDWARD.....(State Fencibles Co. A, Sergt.)  
U. S. R. A. Feb. 25, 1918; Co. C, 10th Field Bat. Sig. Corps. Service,  
Camp Meade, Camp Vail, Camp Mills, France, Puvénelle Sector, Lorraine,  
West of Moselle. Dis. Camp Dix, July 2, 1919.
- †EPEN, RALSTON\*.....(State Fencibles Co. B, Priv.)  
U. S. N. A. 110th Mach. Gun Co. Service, France. Killed in action.
- EVANS, RUSSELL\*.....(State Fencibles Co. B, Priv.)  
U. S. N. A.
- EVANS, HERBERT\*.....(State Fencibles Co. B, Priv.)  
U. S. N. A. Med. Det., 318th Inft. Rank, Priv.
- FISHER, WALTER A.\*.....(State Fencibles Sup. Co., Priv.)  
U. S. N. A.
- †FORKISH, ROBERT MORRIS.....(State Fencibles Company G, Priv.)  
U. S. N. G. July 17, 1917; Co. E, 109th Inft. Service, Camp Hancock.  
Rank, 1st-class Priv. France, Chateau-Thierry, cited for bravery in  
action. Wounded and gassed at Fismes. Dis. Camp Dix, Feb. 20, 1919.
- FOWLER, CLIFFORD K.....(State Fencibles Co. D, 2d Lieut.)  
U. S. R. A. Aug. 27, 1917; Co. L, 50 U. S. Inft. Service, O. T. C. Ft.  
Oglethorpe, 1st Lieut. to Co. L, 50th U. S. Inft.; Camp Greene, Wash-  
ington, D. C.; Plattsburg, commanding Co. R, S. A. T. C. Commis-  
sioned Captain Inft. Sept. 5, 1918, Military Instructor, Carnegie Inst.,  
Pittsburg; U. S. Gen. Hosp. 17. Dis. Camp Dix, April 19, 1919.
- †FRIEND, O. G.\*.....(State Fencibles Sup. Co., Sergt.)  
U. S. R. A. Accidentally shot at Frankford Arsenal 1918.
- FREEMAN, EDWARD DAVIS.....(State Fencibles Co. K, 1st Sergt.)  
U. S. N. A. April 27, 1918; Base Hosp., 59 X-Ray Dept. Service,  
Camp Meade, Camp Greenleaf, Camp Shelly, Camp Stuart, France,  
Hospital 33, Brest, Remancourt, Nancy. Promoted to Sergt. for sav-  
ing X-ray outfit from building under fire. Dis. Camp Dix, July 3,  
1919.

- FUGAN, WILLIAM\*.....(State Fencibles Co. H, Priv.)  
U. S. N. A.
- FRENCH, WILLIAM\*.....(State Fencibles Sup. Co., Priv.)  
U. S. N. G.
- FRITZ, WILLIAM\*.....(State Fencibles Co. D, Priv.)  
U. S. N. A. 335th F. A. Service, France.
- FRAGNER, WALTER\*.....(State Fencibles Co. D, Priv.)  
U. S. N. G., 108th F. A.
- FRANKS, JOSEPH\*.....(State Fencibles Co. B, Priv.)  
U. S. N. R. April 3, 1917; S. P. 1169. Rank, Seaman. Dis. Cape May,  
N. J., Feb. 8, 1919.
- FULLMER, EDWARD J.....(State Fencibles Co. H, Priv.)  
U. S. R. A. June 17, 1917; Hdq. Co., 52d Inf. Service, France. Rank,  
Cook and Runner. Dis. Camp Dix, Feb. 20, 1919.
- FULMER, LAWRENCE.....(State Fencibles Sup. Co., Priv.)  
U. S. R. A. Aug. 1, 1917; 314th Amb. Corps, 304th San. Train. Service,  
Ft. Slocum, Ft. Oglethorpe, Camp Meade, 24th Motor Amb. Corps and  
France. Dis. Camp Dix, June 28, 1919.
- FABER, FRED\*.....(State Fencibles Co. B, Priv.)  
U. S. N. A. 278th Co., 139th M. P. Bat. Rank, Sergt. Dis. Oct. 4,  
1919.
- FENNER, JAMES M.\*.....(State Fencibles Co. B, Priv.)  
U. S. N. G. July 13, 1917; Batt. A., 108th F. A. Rank, 1st Sergt. Dis.  
Camp Dix, May 24, 1919.
- FIELDING, JOHN.....(State Fencibles Co. B, Priv.)  
U. S. N. G. July 13, 1917; Batt. A., 108th F. A. Service, Camp Han-  
cock and France. Rank, Priv. Dis. Camp Dix, May 24, 1919.
- FRAYNE, WALTER\*.....(State Fencibles Co. B, Priv.)  
103d San. Train. Rank, Priv.
- FREEDMAN, WILLIAM.....(State Fencibles Co. B)  
U. S. N. G. March, 1917; 108th F. A. Batt. A. Service, Camp Han-  
cock, Vannes, Camp deMuceon and France. Rank, Priv. Dis. Camp  
Dix, May 24, 1919.
- FURTERER, JOHN.....(State Fencibles Co. B, Priv.)  
U. S. N. G. Batt. A, 108th F. A. Service, Camp Hancock and France.  
Dis. Camp Dix, May 5, 1919.
- FISHER, WALTER A.....(State Fencibles Sup. Co., Priv.)  
U. S. R. A.

- GALLWITZ, HARRY\*.....(State Fencibles Co. C, Priv.)  
U. S. N. A., 4th Engineers. Service, Camp Humphries. Rank, Priv.  
Dis. Camp Humphries, May 20, 1918.
- GASSER, HENRY\*.....(State Fencibles Sup. Co., Priv.)  
U. S. N. A.
- GEIGER, ERNEST\*.....(State Fencibles Sup. Co., Priv.)  
U. S. N. A.
- GILLESPIE, FRANK FRANCIS.....(State Fencibles Co. D, Priv.)  
U. S. N. A. May 1, 1918; Sup. Co., 71st Regt. Service, Ft. Allen, Camp  
Greene. Dis. Camp Dix, Aug. 9, 1919.
- GLENN, W. S.\*.....(State Fencibles Co. C, Priv.)  
U. S. N. R.
- GREEN, F.\*.....(State Fencibles Co. G, Corp.)  
U. S. N. A.
- GREENE, FRANK N.....(State Fencibles, Captain and Med. Officer)  
U. S. R. A. Medical Reserves. Service, Camp Crane, Fort Slocum, N. Y.  
(Detailed to examine all Philadelphia regiments for service in 1917.)  
Rank, Major. Now in service.
- GALLAGHER, JOHN\*.....(State Fencibles Co. B, Mus.)  
U. S. N. G. Hdq. Band, 109th Inft.
- GALLOWAY, SAMUEL\*.....(State Fencibles Co. B, Priv.)  
U. S. N. G. Batt. A, 108th F. A. Rank, Priv. Dis. Camp Dix, May 24,  
1919.
- GILL, JAMES R.....(State Fencibles Co. B, Priv.)  
U. S. N. G. Sept. 21, 1916; Co. K, 111th Inft. Service, Camp Hancock  
and Camp Steward. Rank, Corp. Dis. Camp Meade, Jan. 21, 1919.
- ‡GOODRIDGE, PHILIP\*.....(State Fencibles Co. B, Priv.)  
U. S. N. G. Co. A, 109th Inft. Killed in France on July 16, 1918.
- GREEN, JOHN\*.....(State Fencibles Co. B, Priv.)  
U. S. N. G. Mach. Gun Co., 111th Inft.
- GRIMES, LAURENCE.....(State Fencibles Co. B, Priv.)  
U. S. N. A. June 29, 1918; Ordnance, Attached Service. Service, Camp  
Hancock, Camp Upton and France. Rank, Priv. Dis. Aug. 6, 1919.
- GRANDER, ALBERT\*.....(State Fencibles Co. A, Priv.)  
U. S. N. A. Engineers.
- GUNTER, EARLE W.....(State Fencibles Co. F, Priv.)  
U. S. N. A. Jan. 25, 1918; Hdq. Det. Dev. Bat. Band. Service, Camp  
Meade. Rank, 3d-class Musician. Dis. Camp Meade, Dec. 13, 1918.



- GUNNING, GEORGE\*.....(State Fencibles Co. C, Priv.)  
U. S. N. A. Q. M. Corps. Service Training Camp, Niagara, Camp Meade, Camp Johnston and Newport News. Rank, 1st Lieut. Dis. Newport News, Va.
- HADDEN, WILLIAM JAMES.....(State Fencibles Co. A, 2d Lieut.)  
U. S. N. A. Aug. 4, 1918; Co. E, 4 Pioneer Inft., Transf. to Park Battery, 4th Corps. Service, Camp Wadsworth, Camp Merritt, France, Army of Occupation at Coblenz. Ret. to U. S. A., Camp Mills. Rank, Priv. Dis. July 3, 1919, at Camp Dix.
- HAYS, J. A.\*.....(State Fencibles Sup. Co., Priv.)  
U. S. N. A.
- HAGERTY, J. J.\*.....(State Fencibles Co. G, Priv.)  
U. S. N. A.
- HARRIS, R.\*.....(State Fencibles Co. G, Priv.)  
U. S. N. A.
- HAUBER, WILLIAM\*.....(State Fencibles Co. D, 1st Sergt.)  
U. S. R. A. 26th Mach. Gun Bat. Rank, 2d Lieut.
- HESS, JR., JOHN\*.....(State Fencibles Co. B, Priv.)  
U. S. N. G., 108th F. A.
- †HELKER, FRANK D.....(State Fencibles Co. G, 1st Sergt.)  
U. S. R. A. July 21, 1917; 77th F. A. Hdq. Co. Service, Camp Hancock, Camp Mills, Camp Merritt, France; wounded in action, and Germany. Dis. Aug. 5, 1919, at Camp Dix.
- †HERMAN, EDWIN F.\*.....(State Fencibles Co. E, 1st Sergt.)  
U. S. N. G., 111th Inft. Wounded in action. Citation for bravery in action.
- HENSEL, WALTER JACKSON.....(State Fencibles Co. I, Priv.)  
U. S. R. A. May 8, 1917; Troop L, 3d Cav. Service, Ft. Houston, England, France and Marne. Rank, Sergt. Dis. Camp Dix, July 7, 1919.
- HENDERSON, WILLIAM J.\*.....(State Fencibles Co. H, Priv.)  
U. S. N. A. Motor Transp. Service, 306th Repair Unit.
- HICKMAN, ——\*.....(State Fencibles Mach. Gun Co., Priv.)  
U. S. N. A.
- HIDD, EARL\*.....(State Fencibles Co. C, Priv.)  
U. S. N. Rank, Ensign.
- HILL, EDWARD FRANCIS.....(State Fencibles Co. G, Priv.)  
U. S. N. G. April 20, 1917; Co. H, 109th Inft. Service, Camp Hancock. Rank, Priv. Dis. Camp Hancock, Sept. 18, 1918.

- HISS, JULIUS G.....(State Fencibles Co. B, Sergt.)  
U. S. N. G. April 16, 1917; Batt. A, 108th Artillery. Service, Camp  
Wanamaker, Camp Hancock, Camp Mills, France and Western Front  
near Laval. Dis. Camp Dix, May 24, 1919.
- †HILLES, LEROY R.....(State Fencibles Co. D, Priv.)  
U. S. R. A. June 19, 1917; 6 U. S. Cav. Med. Det. Service, Ft. Slocum,  
Transf. 20th F. A., Ft. Sam Houston. Injured in service, Transf. Med.  
Det., 6th Cav. Sent to France, Hosp. 85, St. Nazaire. Now in service.
- HORNEY, WILLIAM GILLETTE.....(State Fencibles Co. C, 1st Sergt.)  
U. S. R. A. May 10, 1917; R. O. T. C., Ft. Niagara Troop Movement  
Office, 304th Div. Train.; Camp Meade, 11th Stud. Co., Camp Johnston.  
Asst. Troop Movement Officer Newport News. Rank, Captain. Dis.  
Newport News, June 23, 1919.
- HORTER, EDWARD\*.....(State Fencibles Co. D, Priv.)  
U. S. R. A., 276th Aerial Squadron, Lieut.
- HUNTER, J. H.\*.....(State Fencibles San. Unit, Priv.)  
U. S. N. A.
- HARVEY, WILLIS H.....(State Fencibles Co. B, Priv.)  
U. S. N. G. June 22, 1918; Batt. A, 108th F. A. Service, Camp Pershing,  
Camp Hancock and France. Dis. Camp Dix, May 24, 1919.
- HAYES, SCHUYLER\*.....(State Fencibles Co. B, Priv.)  
U. S. N. G. Batt. D, 108th F. A. Rank, Corp.
- HESS, JULIUS G.....(State Fencibles Co. B, Priv.)  
U. S. N. G. Batt. A, 108th F. A. Service, Camp Hancock and France.  
Rank, Priv. Dis. Camp Dix, May 24, 1919.
- HOLDEN, HARRY\*.....(State Fencibles Co. B, Priv.)  
U. S. N. G. Batt. A, 108th F. A. Service, Camp Hancock and France.  
Rank, Priv. Dis. Camp Hancock, May 24, 1919.
- HOOD, JR., ROBERT R\*.....(State Fencibles Co. B, Priv.)  
U. S. N. A. Nov. 20, 1917; Med. Corps, Amb. Co. No. 8. Rank, Priv.  
Dis. March 7, 1919.
- HORAN, DANIEL\*.....(State Fencibles Co. B, Priv.)  
U. S. N. 5th Co. Hosp. School, U. S. Naval Tr. Station.
- HESS, JOSEPH S.\*.....(State Fencibles Sup. Co., Priv.)  
U. S. N. A.
- HUGHES, ARTHUR.....(State Fencibles Co. D, Priv.)  
U. S. N. A. July 4, 1918; Hdq. Co., 52d Pioneer Inft. Service, Camp  
Wadsworth and France. Rank, Priv. Dis. Camp Dix, April 19, 1919.
- HYATT, W.\*.....(State Fencibles Co. C, Priv.)  
U. S. N. A.

- ‡JACOBS, DANIEL ALBERT.....(State Fencibles Co. E, Priv.)  
U. S. R. A. March 11, 1918; 46th Balloon Co. Service, Kelly Field and  
Ft. Omaha. Rank, Sergt. Died of disease Ft. Omaha, Oct. 11, 1918.
- JAMIESON, RICHARD.....(State Fencibles Co., Priv.)  
U. S. R. A. May 10, 1918; Bakery Co. No. 357 Q. M. Corps. Service,  
Ft. Slocum and Camp Johnston. Rank, 1st-class Priv. Dis. Camp Dix,  
Jan. 20, 1919.
- JAMIESON, JAMES.....(State Fencibles Co., Priv.)  
U. S. N. R. April 7, 1917. Service, Wissahiekon Barracks. Rank, 1st-  
class Plumber, later C. M. M. Dis. March 12, 1919.
- JERDAN, WILLIAM.....(State Fencibles Sup. Co., Priv.)  
U. S. N. G. April 14, 1917; Co. A, 109th Inft. Service, Camp Han-  
cock, Camp Upton, Camp Merritt and France. Rank, Priv. Dis. Camp  
Dix, May 27, 1919.
- JAQUISH, T. M.\*.....(State Fencibles San. Unit, Priv.)  
U. S. N. A. Dental Corp. Rank, 1st Lieut.
- JOHNSTON, LEONARD B.\*.....(State Fencibles Co. D, Capt.)  
U. S. R. A., Inft. Res., Lieut.
- JOHNSON, G. M.\*.....(State Fencibles Co. H, Priv.)  
U. S. N. A.
- ‡JAMISON, OLVINA\*.....(State Fencibles Co. B, Priv.)  
U. S. N. G. Co. L, 109th Inft. Service, Camp Hancock and France.  
Rank, Priv. Gassed.
- JOHNSON, GEORGE M.\*.....(State Fencibles Co. H, Priv.)  
U. S. N. A.
- JACKSON, ELMO\*.....(State Fencibles Co. B, Priv.)  
U. S. N. Rank, 3e Gunner.
- KRAVITZ, SAMUEL.....(State Fencibles Co. B, Priv.)  
U. S. R. A. April 25, 1917; Co. B, 25th Inft. Service, Ft. Slocum. Dis.  
Ft. Slocum, June 30, 1917.
- KIRK, P. HOWARD\*.....(State Fencibles Co. G, Priv.)  
U. S. N. A., 313d Inft. Rank, Captain.
- KINKLE, STEWART\*.....(State Fencibles Co. G, Priv.)  
U. S., 6th Div., 54th Inft. Rank, Captain.
- KLEIN, BERNARD\*.....(State Fencibles Sup. Co., Priv.)
- KIRK, STUART\*.....(State Fencibles Co. A, Priv.)  
U. S. N. A. Rank, Captain.

- KAEHNE, HARRY\*.....(State Fencibles Co. B, Priv.)  
U. S. N. A. Batt. B, 312th F. A.
- KAUFMAN, HERMAN J.\*.....(State Fencibles Sup. Co.)  
U. S. N. A. Nov. 19, 1918. Service, Camp Gordon.
- †KENNEDY, HOWARD M.....(State Fencibles Co. A, Priv.)  
U. S. N. G. June 23, 1916; Co. E, 111th Inf. Service, Camp Hancock, Calais, Chateau-Thierry, Fismes, Argonne, St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne. Rank, Priv. Dis. Camp Dix, March 1, 1919. Gassed and wounded at Argonne and gassed and wounded at St. Mihiel.
- ‡KENWORTHY, CHARLES\*.....(State Fencibles Co. B, Priv.)  
U. S. N. A. Co. C, 103d M. S. Train. Killed in France.
- KENNEDY, JAMES.....(State Fencibles Co. B, Priv.)  
U. S. N. G. July 13, 1917; Batt. A, 108th F. A. Service, Camp Hancock and France. Rank, Corp. Dis. Camp Dix, May 24, 1919.
- KNOWER, R.\*.....(State Fencibles Co. G, Priv.)
- KOELLSTED, EDWARD J.....(State Fencibles Co. G, 2d Lieut.)  
U. S. N. A. July 18, 1918; Co. M and Sup. Co., 61st Pioneer Inf. Service, Camp Wadsworth and Meade. Rank, Sergt. Dis. Camp Meade, Jan. 17, 1919.
- KUKIN, HARRY\*.....(State Fencibles Co. B, Priv.)  
U. S. N. A.
- KYLE, WALTER G.....(State Fencibles Sup. Co., Priv.)  
U. S. N. A. April 2, 1918; Co. B, 311th Mach. Gun Batt. Service, Camp Meade and France. Rank, Priv. Dis. Camp Dix, June 9, 1919.
- LARSON, CHARLES\*.....(State Fencibles Co. H, Priv.)  
U. S. N. G., 110th Inf.
- LAWRENCE, PERRY A\*.....(State Fencibles Co. G, Lieut.)  
U. S. Coast Reserves.
- LEWIS, GEORGE R.\*.....(State Fencibles Co. B, Priv.)  
U. S. N. G. July 10, 1917; Batt. A, 108th F. A. Service, Camp Hancock and France. Dis. Camp Dix, May 24, 1919.
- ‡LEDLIE, EDWARD\*.....(State Fencibles Co. C, Priv.)  
U. S., 104th Remount Depot. Died of wounds received in service.
- LEDLIE, JACK\*.....(State Fencibles Co. C, Priv.)  
U. S. Q. M. C.
- LEVINSON, E.\*.....(State Fencibles Co. C, Priv.)  
U. S. Infantry.

- LITTLE, JOHN HENRY.....(State Fencibles Co. H, Priv.)  
U. S. N. A. July 29, 1918; Co. 7, 2d Bat., 22d Inf. Service, Ft. Ontario.  
Rank, 1st-class Cook. Dis. Ft. Ontario, Jan. 7, 1919.
- LIGGETT, ROBERT.....(State Fencibles San. Det.)  
U. S. N. R. May 21, 1917; Hampton Rds. Naval Base, Lewes, Del.;  
U. S. S. McKeever; San Diego, Cal. Rank, Ph. m lc. Dis. Hampton  
Rds., May 2, 1919.
- LITTLE, GEORGE E.....(State Fencibles Co. H, Priv.)  
U. S. N. A. June 26, 1918; Med. Det. Unit 3. Service, Camp Green-  
leaf and Camp Crane. Rank, Priv. Dis. Camp Lee, June 10, 1919.
- LOVE, J.....(State Fencibles Co. G, Priv.)  
U. S. R. A.
- LORAM, JOHN P.....(State Fencibles Co. D, Priv.)  
U. S. R. A. Jan. 26, 1918; 25th Coast Artillery. Service, Ft. Hancock,  
Camp Eustis. Rank, Priv. Dis. Camp Dix, March, 1919.
- †LEWIS, CHARLES HENRY.....(State Fencibles Co. B, Priv.)  
U. S. R. A. April 14, 1917; 47th Co., 5th Regt. Service, Phila. Navy  
Yard, France, Belgium and Germany. Rank, Drummer. Wounded by  
aerial bomb at Champagne Front Oct. 2, 1918. Decorated with Croix de  
Guerre May 16, 1919. Dis. Aug. 16th, 1919.
- LORANGER, HERBERT.....(State Fencibles Co. B, Priv.)  
U. S. N. R. Ships Co. No. 2. Service, Wissahickon Barracks, Cape  
May. Dis. Cape May, N. J. Feb. 2, 1918.
- LOWER, EDWARD V.\*.....(State Fencibles Co. B, Priv.)  
U. S. N. U. S. S. Chicago. Rank, Signalman.
- LURASON, CHARLES.....(State Fencibles Co. C, Priv.)  
U. S. N. G. June 5, 1917; Co. D, 109th Inf. Service, Camp Hancock.  
Rank, Cook. Dis. Ft. McPherson, Ga., April 12, 1917.
- LAVID, JAMES\*.....(State Fencibles Sup. Co., Priv.)  
U. S. N. A.
- LORAM, JAMES.....(State Fencibles Co. D, Priv.)  
U. S. R. A. Nov. 2, 1917; Motor Trans. 443. Service Ft. Slocum,  
Camp Johnson and Camp Humphries. Rank, Corp. Dis. Camp Merritt,  
Aug. 21, 1919.
- LUCKSINGER, JOHN\*.....(State Fencibles Co. C, Priv.)
- LUDWIG, JOHN B.\*.....(State Fencibles Co. A, Priv.)  
U. S. Signal Batt., 147th Reg. U. S. M.
- LUMB, CHARLES\*.....(State Fencibles Co. B, Priv.)  
U. S. N. A. Feb. 25, 1918; 13th Co., 4th Tr. Batt. Service, Camp Meade.  
Rank, 1st Sergt.



- MAYER, J. P.\*.....(State Fencibles Med. Corps, Lieut.)  
U. S. R. A. Medical Corps. Rank, Lieut.
- MATTNER, WALTER\*.....(State Fencibles Co. A, Priv.)  
U. S. M. C. Service, France.
- MAURADA, FRED\*.....(State Fencibles Co. B, Priv.)  
U. S. N. A., Co. D, 406th Tel. Bat. Service, France.
- MEYERS, JOHN\*.....(State Fencibles Co. C, Priv.)  
U. S. R. A., Co. F, 16th Inft. Service, France. Rank, Corp. Killed  
in action July 21 in France.
- MEARNS, C. W.\*.....(State Fencibles Co. C, Sergt.)  
U. S. N. A., 304th Engineers.
- MITCHELL, JOHN\*.....(State Fencibles Co. B, Priv.)  
U. S. N. G., 108th F. A.
- MOE, JOHN G.....(State Fencibles Co. C, Capt.)  
U. S. N. A. Nov. 8, 1918; Co. 34, 9th Bat. Service, O. T. C., Camp  
Gordon. Dis. Camp Gordon, Nov. 14, 1918.
- MORRISON, HOWARD M.....(State Fencibles Co. C, Priv.)  
U. S. R. A. May 9, 1918; Troop F, 312th Cav. Transf. to Batt. B, 61st  
F. A.; Transf. to 4 Br., 153 D. B. Service, Columbus Barracks, Ft.  
Sheridan, Camp Jackson and Camp Dix. Rank, Sergt. Maj. Now in  
service.
- MULLEN, WILLIAM\*.....(State Fencibles Co. C, Priv.)  
U. S. N. G., 312th F. A.
- MULLEN, JAMES\*.....(State Fencibles Co. G, Priv.)  
U. S. N. G., 312th F. A.
- MCCONAGHY, JAMES M.\*.....(State Fencibles Co. B, Priv.)  
U. S. N. A. 103d French Motor Batt. Service, Camp Hancock and  
France. Rank, Bugler.
- MACDOUGALL, HOWARD.....(State Fencibles Co. B, Priv.)  
U. S. N. G. Batt. A, 108th F. A. Service, Camp Hancock and France.  
Rank, Priv. Dis. Camp Dix, May 24, 1919.
- MITCHELL, JOHN.....(State Fencibles Co. B, Priv.)  
U. S. N. G. Aug. 31, 1917; Batt. A, 108th F. A. Service, Camp Han-  
cock and France. Rank, Priv. Dis. Camp Hancock, May 24, 1919.
- MOOREHEAD, HAMILTON.....(State Fencibles Co. B, Priv.)  
U. S. N. G. Batt. A, 108th F. A. Service, Camp Hancock and France.  
Rank, Corp. Dis. Camp Dix, May 24, 1919.
- MULDOON, WILLIAM\*.....(State Fencibles Co. B, Priv.)  
U. S. N. G. July 17, 1917; Batt. A, 108th F. A. Service, Camp Han-  
cock and France.

- MURPHY, JR., JAMES B.....(State Fencibles Co. C, Capt.)  
U. S. R. A. May 12, 1917; 160th Aero Squadron, 65th Aero Squadron,  
16th Co. Inft. C. O. T. S. Service, Ft. Niagara; Kelley Field No. 2,  
San Antonio, Texas; Georgia Technical University, Atlanta, Ga.; Park  
Field, Memphis, Tenn.; Camp Gordon, Ga. Rank, 2d Lieut. Dis. Camp  
Gordon, Ga., Nov. 30. 1918.
- MYERS, RAYMOND W.\*.....(State Fencibles Co. D, 1st Lieut.)  
U. S.
- †MYERS, JOHN MILLER.....(State Fencibles Co. C, Priv.)  
U. S. R. A. Jan. 29, 1917; Co. H, 16th Inft. Service, Ft. Bliss, Ft. Sam  
Houston and France. Rank, 1st-class Priv. Killed in action July 21,  
1918, at Soissons.
- MYERS, WILLIAM T.\*.....(State Fencibles Co. C, Priv.)  
U. S.
- †MCCAULEY, THOMAS HENRY.....(State Fencibles Co. A, Priv.)  
U. S. R. A. April 23, 1917; 18th U. S. Cav. Transf. Hdq. Co., 76th  
F. A. Service Ft. Allen, Camp Shelby and France. Gassed Oct. 4,  
1918, at Meuse-Argonne. Dis. Camp Mills, July 23, 1919.
- MCDONNELL, JAMES P.\*.....(State Fencibles Co. D, Priv.)  
U. S. Med. Unit 4, Camp Crane, Hosp. 29, A. E. F. Dis. Camp Dix,  
June 24, 1919.
- MCGARRY, HENRY B.....(State Fencibles Co. G, Corp.)  
U. S. N. G. June 5, 1917; Co. K, 111th Inft. Service, Camp Hancock  
and France. Rank, 1st-class Priv. Dis. Camp Dix, May 5, 1919.
- McINTOSH, JR.\*.....(State Fencibles Co. G, Priv.)
- MARZ, EDWARD\*.....(State Fencibles Sup. Co., Priv.)  
U. S. R. A.
- McHRATH, JOHN A\*.....(State Fencibles Sup. Co., Priv.)  
U. S. N. A.
- McKEAN, EDWARD\*.....(State Fencibles Sup. Co., Priv.)  
U. S. N. A.
- McKNIGHT, JOHN\*.....(State Fencibles Sup. Co., Priv.)  
U. S. N. A.
- McLAUGHLIN, FRANK\*.....(State Fencibles Sup. Co., Priv.)  
U. S. N. A.
- MARTIN, ROBERT\*.....(State Fencibles Sup. Co., Priv.)  
U. S. N.
- †McMEEKIN, JAMES\*.....(State Fencibles Co. C, Priv.)  
U. S. N. Rank, Ensign. Died of disease in England, Oct. 10, 1918.

- †MCNALLY, ROBERT\*.....(State Fencibles Co. G, Priv.)  
U. S. N. G., 111th Inf. Gassed in action, France.
- †NACK, AMOS R.....(State Fencibles Co. A, 1st Sergt.)  
U. S. M. C. March 18, 1918. Service, Paris Island, Naval Air Sta., Pensacola, Marine Aviation Sect. Injured by plane falling 1700 ft. Transf. Phila. Navy Yard, Ft. Mifflin. Dis. Sept. 20, 1919.
- NEAL, JR., BENJAMIN F.....(State Fencibles Co. A, Sergt.)  
U. S. R. A. May 11, 1917; Sect. 545, U. S. Army Amb. Service. Service, Camp Crane, Italy, Genoa, Rosa Mortegliane Army Corps. Citation Nov. 11, 1918; also awarded Italian War Cross. Dis. Camp Dix, April 30, 1919.
- NEWMAN, OTTO\*.....(State Fencibles Co. C, Corp.)  
U. S. N. A., Co. F, 304th Engineers.
- NIAH, B. G.\*.....(State Fencibles Co. A, Sergt.)  
U. S. Hosp. Corps. Rank, Sergt. Awarded Italian War Cross.
- NICHOLAS, SEMON\*.....(State Fencibles Sup. Co., Priv.)  
U. S. R. A.
- NEELY, WILBUR\*.....(State Fencibles Co. C, Priv.)  
U. S. N. R. Naval Coast Defense.
- NEEDLES, EDGAR CARTER.....(State Fencibles Co. I, Priv.)  
Enlisted in Merchant Marine Service. Ordered to report at Boston when Flu broke out. Placed on waiting orders.
- NIESLEY, WILBUR.....(State Fencibles Co. C, Priv.)  
U. S. R. A. May 29, 1917; 51st Artillery. Service, Ft. Slocum, Ft. Wright, Ft. Adams, England, Camp Oxney, France, Camp Mailly, Verdun, Seichesprey, St. Mihiel, Puvencelle Forest, Mamey Bois, Thiaucourt, Pont-a-Mousson. Rank, Sergt. Dis. Ft. Hamilton, Feb. 24, 1919.
- OWEN, BENJAMIN G.\*.....(State Fencibles Sup. Co., Priv.)  
U. S. N. A.
- OBHOF, RUDOLPH FRANK.....(State Fencibles Sup. Co., Priv.)  
U. S. N. G. June 1, 1918; Batt. C, 109th F. A. Service, Columbus Barracks, Camp Merritt, Camp Jackson, England, France and Belgium. Rank, Priv. Dis. Camp Dix, May 19, 1919.
- O'KANE, EDWARD JOSEPH.....(State Fencibles Co. E, Corp.)  
U. S. N. Aug. 13, 1918; Supply and Transport Force. Service, U. S. S. Bridge. Rank, Seaman. Dis. U. S. S. Reina Mercedes, Aug. 13, 1918.
- †PAHLS, FRANK.....(State Fencibles Co. I, Priv.)  
U. S. N. A. May 27, 1918; Co. H, 315th Inf. Service, Camp Meade

and France. Wounded Sept. 12 in Meuse-Argonne Battle. Died Nov. 7, Glorieux Hosp., Verdun. Buried Glorieux Cemetery, Verdun, France.

PARSONS, W. E.\*.....(State Fencibles Co. A, Priv.)  
Awarded D. S. C.

PORTER, JR., ROBERT C.\*.....(State Fencibles Co. B)  
U. S. N. G. June 1, 1916; Batt. A, 108th F. A. Service, Camp Hancock and France. Rank, Priv.

PAIRMAN, A. CLARKE.....(State Fencibles Co. C, 1st Sergt.)  
U. S. N. A. Oct. 3, 1918; Inft. University of Penna. S. A. T. C. Rank, Priv. Dis. Dec. 14, 1918.

PIERCIEY, LEANDER\*.....(State Fencibles Sup. Co., Priv.)  
U. S. R. A.

PREVITI, VINCENT.....(State Fencibles Co. H, Priv.)  
U. S. N. R. April 12, 1917. Service, U. S. S. Vitesse, U. S. S. Delaware (Mine Sweeper). Rank, M. M. 1. Dis. Lewes, Del., Dec. 23, 1918.

†PYOTT, ALFRED L. G.....(State Fencibles Co. B, Corp.)  
U. S. N. G. June 28, 1917; Co. B, 103d Engineers. Service, Camp Meade, Camp Hancock, Camp Mills and France. Rank, Corp. Dis. Camp Dix. Feb. 24. Gassed.

QUINN, JAMES\*.....(State Fencibles Co. B)  
U. S. N. G. Batt. A, 108th F. A. Service, Camp Hancock and France. Rank, Saddler.

REICE, EDWARD A.\*.....(State Fencibles Co. C, Sergt.)  
U. S. N. A., Batt. D, 320th F. A. Rank, 2d Lieut.

RHODES, W. C.\*.....(State Fencibles Co. D, Sergt.)  
U. S. N. A., 314th Mach. Gun Batt. Rank, 1st Lieut. Awarded D. S. C. and British War Cross.

RITCHIE, JOHN ROBERT.....(State Fencibles Co. B, Priv.)  
U. S. N. G. April 16, 1917; Batt. A, 108th F. A. Service, Camp Hancock, Camp deMeucon, St. Nazaire. Rank, Priv. Dis. Camp Dix, May 24, 1919.

RAMBO, HARTMAN\*.....(State Fencibles Sup. Co., Priv.)  
U. S. N.

†ROEMER, LEON F.....(State Fencibles, Adj., 3d Batt.)  
U. S. R. A. Aug. 25th, 1917; Co. L, 59th Inft. Service, Ft. Oglethorpe (R. O. T. C. No. 6) Camp Greene and France. Rank, 2d Lieut. Dis. May 9, 1919, Base Hosp. No. 3, Colonia, N. J. Wounded July 19, 1918, Chateau-Thierry Drive. Wounded Oct. 5, 1918, Argonne-Meuse Drive.

- ROBERTS, ARTHUR STANLEY.....(State Fencibles Co. E, Capt.)  
U. S. N. A. Sept. 19, 1917; Hdq. Co., 315th Inft., Divisional Intelligence Section, 79th Div. Service, Camp Meade, Meuse-Argonne Offensive, Tryon Sector. Rank, 1st-class Priv. Dis. Camp Dix, June 3, 1919. Awarded the D. S. C.
- ROHERTY, HAROLD\*.....(State Fencibles Co. B., Priv.)  
U. S. N. Service, Lewes, Del.
- RAFFERTY, JAMES\*.....(State Fencibles Co. B)  
U. S. N. G. Sanitary Corps, 108th F. A. Service, Camp Hancock and France. Rank, Priv.
- REITMEYER, HARRY\*.....(State Fencibles Co. B, Priv.)  
U. S. N. G., Batt. A, 108th F. A. Dis. Camp Dix, May 24, 1919.
- ROGOSKI, ANTHONY\*.....(State Fencibles Co.)  
U. S. R. A. April 28, 1917; 17th F. A. Service, Camp Dix. Dis. Camp Dix.
- †ROGAN, PAUL B.....(State Fencibles Co. M, Corp.)  
U. S. N. A. June 15, 1917; 3d Co. Ord. Det. Service, Camp Hancock, Camp Merritt and France. Contracted disease at Malrun, France; fifty per cent disabled. Now at Williamson School for Disabled Soldiers.
- RUDOLPH, JOSEPH E.....(State Fencibles Co. G, Sergt.)  
U. S. R. A. June 28, 1918; Batt. B, 1st Regt. F. A. Service, Ft. Slocum and Camp Taylor. Rank, Corp. Dis. Camp Taylor, Dec. 11, 1918.
- RUMER, JR., CHARLES.....(State Fencibles Regt. Sergt. Maj.)  
U. S. R. A. Aug. 20, 1918; Air Service. Service Madison Barracks, Sackets Harbor, N. Y.; Rochester, N. Y. Rank, Act. Corp. Dis. Rochester, N. Y., Dec. 19, 1918.
- SARGENT, JAMES.....(State Fencibles Co. H, Priv.)  
U. S. N. A. June 28, 1918; Med. Corps, Base Hosp. 56. Service, Camp Greenleaf and France. Dis. Camp Devlin, May 4, 1919.
- SCOTT, CHARLES FORD.....(State Fencibles Co. E, Priv.)  
U. S. N. R. March 9, 1918. Service, U. S. M. S. No. 5, U. S. S. West Hosokie. Rank, Quartermaster. Dis. Navy Yard, Phila. - (Scott made five attempts to enter the army and was rejected each time. He later was accepted for N. R. service.)
- †SCHULTZ, ALBERT F.\*.....(State Fencibles San. Det., Priv.)  
U. S. N. G. April 13, 1917; Co. E, 109th Inft. Service, Fkd. Arsenal, Camp Brown, Camp Hancock and France. Gassed and wounded at Fismes Sept. 6, 1918.



- †SCHAEFFER, HARRY EDWIN.....(State Fencibles Co. D, Priv.)  
U. S. R. A. April 30, 1917; Hdq. Co. 7th F. A. Service, Ft. Slocum,  
Ft. Sam Houston, Camp Wilson, Transf. 21st F. A., Transf. Hdq. Co.,  
7th F. A. Wounded and gassed. Re-enlisted. Now in service.
- SCHMIDT, HERMAN\*.....(State Fencibles Co. B, Priv.)  
U. S., 110th Inf.
- †SCHERE, HARRY\*.....(State Fencibles Co. C, Priv.)  
U. S. M. C., 4th Co., 5th Reg. With first detachment to go to France.  
In first engagement of 271 men in company, 225 were killed, wounded  
and gassed. Schere was gassed and wounded seven times. After leav-  
ing hospital, returned to company in Chateau-Thierry Drive. Rank,  
1st-class Priv.
- SEEDS, EDWIN LINCOLN.....(State Fencibles Co. A, Priv.)  
U. S. N. G. July 24, 1917; 103d Ammunition Train, Motor Transp.  
Corps; 407th Motor Truck Co., 798th Motor Truck Co. Service, Mt.  
Gretna, Camp Hancock, Transf. to U. S. N. A. Dec. 14, 1917; Camp  
Meigs to Q. M. C. Camp Merritt, N. Y. C. Pier 97, Fort Sheridan.  
Rank, Sergt. Dis. New York, Feb. 24, 1919.
- STEVENSON, CHARLES E.\*.....(State Fencibles Co. G, Priv.)  
U. S. N. A.
- STEFANO, A. S. DE\*.....(State Fencibles Co. G, Priv.)  
U. S. N. G., 109th Inf.
- †STEINER, R. M.\*.....(State Fencibles Co. D, Sergt.)  
U. S. N. A., Co. F, 313th Inf. Service, France. Rank, 2d Lieut.  
Wounded and gassed.
- STANDING, JOHN R.\*.....(State Fencibles Co. B, Priv.)  
U. S. N. Oct. 13, 1917; U. S. S. Culgod. Rank, Quartermaster 2c. Dis.  
June 21, 1919.
- STOUT, PHILIP S.....(State Fencibles, Lieut. Med. Corps)  
U. S. A. (Reserve Med. Corps) July 4, 1917. Comm. 1st Lieut. Aug.  
11, 1917; entered service Jan. 1918. Service, Ft. Oglethorpe, Camp  
McClellan, 9th Ammunition Train, 9th and 12th Trench Mortar Batt.;  
Camp Greene, Hosp. 122. Rank, Captain. Service ended Dec., 1918.  
Still in Res. Med. Corps.
- STEINMAN, RODNEY M.\*.....(State Fencibles Co. B, Priv.)  
U. S. N. A., 313th Inf. Rank, Lieut.
- †SMITH, CLARENCE G.....(State Fencibles Co. H, Priv.)  
U. S. R. A. Oct. 11, 1917; Co. A, 38th Reg. Service, Camp Meade,  
Camp Gordan, France and England. Rank, Priv. Dis. Camp Dix, May  
23, 1919. Gassed at Chateau-Thierry Aug. 28, 1918.

- SCHWEPPEHEISER, IRVIN H.\*.....(State Fencibles Co. B, Priv.)  
U. S. N. G. June 18, 1917; Med. Corps, 108th F. A. Rank, Priv. Dis.  
Camp Dix, May 22, 1919.
- SHAW, THOMAS W.\*.....(State Fencibles Co. B, Lieut.)  
Emergency Fleet (Canadian Border).
- STEINMAN, RALPH\*.....(State Fencibles Co. B, Priv.)  
U. S. N. A., 198th Squadron Service. Service, Camp Callfield. Rank,  
Sergt.
- SOBEL, HARRY\*.....(State Fencibles Sup. Co., Priv.)  
U. S. R. A.
- SCHWEGEL, HARRY M.\*.....(State Fencibles Sup. Co., Priv.)  
U. S. N. A.
- SAVAGE, JAMES D.\*.....(State Fencibles Sup. Co., Priv.)  
U. S. N. A.
- †SMITH, EDWARD ABRAHAM.....(State Fencibles Co. K, Priv.)  
U. S. N. A. Nov. 4, 1917; Co. C, 315th Inf. Service, Camp Meade,  
France, Argonne Forest. Rank, Priv. Died of disease in service in  
France Oct. 21, 1918.
- SNYDER, THOMAS J.....(State Fencibles Co. A, 1st Sergt.)  
U. S. N. G. June 22, 1917; Co. E, 1st Pioneer Inf. Rank, Sergt.  
Service, Camp Hoyt, Camp Hancock, Camp Wadsworth, France, Marne,  
Aisne, Meuse, Argonne offenses, Army of Occupation until May 20,  
1919. Dis. Camp Dix, July 12, 1919.
- †SPENCE, JAMES\*.....(State Fencibles Co. C, Corp.)  
U. S. N. G., 109th Inf. Rank, 1st Lieut. Wounded in action.
- SPIEGLE, WALTER\*.....(State Fencibles Co. C, Priv.)
- TULLY, C. J.\*.....(State Fencibles Co. L, Lieut.)  
U. S. N. A. Rank, Lieut.
- TULLY, WATSON JEANES.....(State Fencibles Co. K, Priv.)  
U. S. N. A. Sept. 21, 1917; Co. C, 304th Engineer. Service, Camp Meade,  
Camp Merritt, France, Argonne Forest. Rank, Corp. Dis. Camp Dix,  
March 28, 1919.
- TOWILL, EDWARD THOMAS.....(State Fencibles Co. C, Sergt.)  
U. S. N. R. Nov. 28, 1917. Service, Wissahickon Barracks and Navy  
Yard. Rank, Bugler. Dis. Phila. Navy Yard, May 8, 1919.
- †THOMAS, BERNARD\*.....(State Fencibles Co. B, Priv.)  
U. S. N. A. Sept. 19, 1917; Co. D, 328th Inf. Killed in France Oct.,  
1918.

- †TRACY, ROBERT\*.....(State Fencibles Co. B, Priv.)  
U. S. N. G. March 27, 1917; Hdq. Co. 110th Inft. Rank, Sergt.  
Wounded.
- TIERNEY, GEORGE\*.....(State Fencibles Sup. Co., Priv.)  
U. S. R. A.
- TRYSOLITIS, JOHN\*.....(State Fencibles Co. C, Priv.)  
U. S. R. A., 59th Pioneer Inft.
- †UBER, ALBERT GEORGE\*.....(State Fencibles Co. B, Priv.)  
U. S. N. G. July 14, 1917; Co. L, 110th Inft. Service, Camp Hancock  
and France. Dis. Camp Dix, May 23, 1919. Wounded and gassed July  
27, 1918.
- VANTREY, STANLEY\*.....(State Fencibles Sup. Co., Priv.)  
U. S. R. A.
- VOLZ, WILLIAM F.....(State Fencibles Co. C, Priv.)  
U. S. N. G., Sup. Co., 109th Inft. Service, Camp Hancock, Vesle, Meuse,  
France. Re-enlisted Ft. Slocum June 27, 1919, Q. M. Dept. Now in  
service.
- VILONE, BRUNO.....(State Fencibles Sup. Co., Priv.)  
U. S. R. A. July 2, 1916; Co. L, 59th Pioneer Inft. Service, Camp  
McClellan, Camp Dix, Camp Townsend; France, Argonne and Chateau-  
Thierry. Rank, 1st-class Priv. Dis. Camp Meade, May 13, 1919.
- VINCENT\*.....(State Fencibles Co. H, Priv.)  
U. S. N. G., 110th Inft.
- VOIGT\*.....(State Fencibles Co. A, Priv.)  
U. S. N. R.
- WASHBURN, I. C.\*.....(State Fencibles Co. G, Corp.)
- WEBER, WILLIAM McKINLEY.....(State Fencibles Co. C, Trumpeter)  
U. S. R. A. May 1, 1918; Co. L, 22d Inft. Service, Fkd. Arsenal, Fort  
Jay, Sea Girt Target Range. Rank, Corp. Dis. Fort Jay, June 10,  
1918.
- WESTON, J.\*.....(State Fencibles Co. G, Priv.)  
U. S. N. G., 111th Inft.
- WEISS, ELMER FLORIAN.....(State Fencibles Co. C, 1st Sergt.)  
U. S. N. March 19, 1917. Service, U. S. S. Chicago, U. S. S. Iowa;  
France, LaPallice. Rank, Plumber. Dis. Pelham Bay, March 5, 1919.
- WHITE, SAMUEL W.....(State Fencibles Co. B, Priv.)  
U. S. N. G. May 14, 1917; Co. A, 109th Inft. Service, Camp Brown,  
Camp Hancock, Camp Upton and France. Rank, Bugler. Dis. Camp  
Dix, May 20, 1919.

- WHITEMAN, JAMES\*.....(State Fencibles Co. C, Priv.)  
U. S. N. A.
- WHITE, EARLE HAMPTON.....(State Fencibles Co. A, Priv.)  
U. S. R. A. June 2, 1917; Batt. F, 78th F. A., 20th U. S. Cav. Service,  
Ft. Riley, Camp Logan, Ft. Still and France. Rank, Bugler. Dis. Camp  
Dix, June 26, 1919.
- †WALSH, EDWARD\*.....(State Fencibles Co. B, Priv.)  
U. S. N. G. July 20, 1917; Co. M, 110th Inft. Service, Camp Hancock  
and France. Rank, Bugler. Wounded by shrapnel.
- WASSON, JOHN\*.....(State Fencibles Co. B)  
Co. E, 19th R. R. Engineers.
- WEBSTER, FRANK\*.....(State Fencibles Co. B)  
U. S. Inft. Service, Ft. Slocum.
- †WEILER, ALBERT G.\*.....(State Fencibles Co. B, Priv.)  
U. S. N. G. June 15, 1917; Batt. B, 108th F. A. Service, Camp Han-  
cock, France and Belgium. Rank, Priv. Dis. Camp Dix, May 23, 1919.  
Gassed at Fismes.
- WHITEHEAD, GEORGE\*.....(State Fencibles Sup. Co., Priv.)  
U. S. N.
- WHELLER, BENJAMIN F.\*.....(State Fencibles Sup. Co., Priv.)  
U. S. N. A.
- WISE, W. W.\*.....(State Fencibles Co. K, Lieut.)  
U. S. N. A.
- WILL, PAUL\*.....(State Fencibles Co. C, Priv.)  
U. S. N. R.
- WILSON, JR., WILLIAM M.....(State Fencibles Co. F, Priv.)  
U. S. N. A. April 27, 1918; Co. C, 146th Inft. Service, Camp Lee, Camp  
Meade and France. Rank, Priv. Dis. Camp Meade, July 10, 1919.
- WOOD, KENNETH P.....(State Fencibles Co. F, Bugler)  
U. S. M. M. Aug. 27, 1918; U. S. S. Meade. Rank, Bugler and In-  
structor. Dis. Boston, May 30, 1919.
- WORTHINGTON, MAURICE.....(State Fencibles Co. I, Corp.)  
U. S. R. A. March 5, 1918; Air Service, 492 and 1102 Aero Squadron.  
Service, Ft. Slocum, Kelly Field, Camp Merritt and France. Rank,  
Priv. Dis. Camp Mills, Feb. 13, 1919.
- YODER, GILBERT A.\*.....(State Fencibles Co. B, Priv.)  
U. S. N. Sept. 15, 1917; U. S. S. N. 1 and 3. Service, U. S. Naval Tr.  
Station, U. S. S. Fulton. Rank, G. M. 2c.
- YOUNG, GEORGE\*.....(State Fencibles Sup. Co., Priv.)  
U. S. R. A.

TANNER, JAMES A. .... (State Fencibles San. Det., 1st Sergt.)  
 American Red Cross, August 26th, 1918. Rank, 2d Lieut. Capt. February 5th, 1919. Service, Camp Hospital, Camp Hunt, France. Dis. February 26th, 1919.

In closing this chapter, let me say of the boys who fought so nobly over there, as was said by Sheppard in his "Last Roll Call":

"While slowly gathered the shades of night,  
 The fern on the slope was splashed with blood,  
 And down in the corn, where the poppies grew,  
 Were redder stains than the poppies knew,  
 And crimson-dyed was the river's flood.

\* \* \* \* \*                      \* \* \* \* \*                      \* \* \* \* \*

'Twas a victory—yes; but it cost us dear.'



## CHAPTER XI.

THE RETURN OF THE STATE FENCIBLES TO THE PENNSYLVANIA  
NATIONAL GUARD—RECEPTION AND DANCE POST 142 AMERICAN  
LEGION—100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE OLD GUARD—DEATH OF  
MAJOR W. W. CHEW—ANNUAL DINNER STATE FENCIBLES.

It was said by Tennyson, "The old order changeth, yielding place to the new," and so may it be said of the State Fencibles, for after a period of twenty years as an independent battalion, they are about to return and again become part of the National Guard of the State of Pennsylvania.

It is not my purpose at this time to dig up the ashes of old prejudices, petty jealousy or settled litigation. It is sufficient to say, however, that for reasons best known to the officers of the Fencibles, they decided shortly after the Spanish-American War to sever their connection with the National Guard and maintain the State Fencibles as an independent organization.\*

On the return of many of the Fencibles from overseas at the conclusion of the World War, it was deemed advisable, in order to properly perpetuate the name and history of the Command, that at the reorganization of the National Guard, it should become a part of it. Negotiations were opened and many of the old barriers were easily removed. On November 21st, 1919, Colonel Lanard of the Fencibles made the first official announcement on this subject to the members of the Command in a letter published as follows:

1. Your Commanding Officer desires to announce that arrangements have been completed with the representatives of the Military Branch of the State Government for the return of the State Fencibles to the National Guard of the State of Pennsylvania.
2. The detailed arrangements will be announced in a special order to

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\*For detailed account of the withdrawal of the Fencibles from the National Guard see page 351, "One Hundred Years with the State Fencibles."

be issued later, but at this time the Commanding Officer desires to say, that he hopes the record made by the officers and members of this Command during the late war for efficiency, loyalty and fidelity will be equalled, if not surpassed, in the new venture, and it is his hope that every officer and member will see his way clear to render to the Command and its officers such assistance as may call for from time to time, in order to properly perfect this movement.

3. Major Edwin E. Prittie is hereby detailed as Recruiting Officer, and Captain John G. Moe, Assistant Recruiting Officer, with whom all desiring to enter the service of the National Guard of the State of Pennsylvania as members of this organization will file their application.

4. The said recruiting officers are hereby authorized to accept provisional enlistments, subject to the approval of the officer, later designated by the State authorities, to muster in this Command.

*The Evening Bulletin* on November 21st, 1919, in speaking of this event, said:

"The State Fencibles are to return to the National Guard of Pennsylvania.

Formal announcement to this effect will be made tonight at assembly in the Armory of the Fencibles, Broad and Race Streets, by Colonel Thomas S. Lanard, Commander of the Regiment.

Reorganization of the National Guard offers an opportunity for the burial of a row of nearly twenty years' standing between the Fencibles and the Old Sixth Infantry of the former National Guard, of which both organizations are glad to take advantage.

The State Fencibles were organized in 1813 to take part in the War of 1812, and members of the organization have participated with credit in every war since. The Battalion also did duty in many local disturbances in its long career, notably the 'Native American' riots of 1844.

When the National Guard was organized from the old militia companies in 1879, the Fencibles entered the Guard, and as such served through the Spanish-American War. When the Guard was reorganized after that service, the Fencibles desired to resume a separate entity except in purely military affairs. This was opposed by the rest of the regiment and the Guard authorities, and the row resulted in the withdrawal of the Fencibles from the State service. They became purely a city force, receiving financial support from Councils.

The animosities engendered at that time existed for many years, but now apparently have died out sufficiently to permit of a complete reconciliation.

When America entered the war with Germany, the Battalion was recruited to infantry regimental strength of 1960 men and was offered

as a unit to Colonel Roosevelt for his proposed division. It is estimated that about 700 of its men served in the army during the war and several hundred are expected to avail themselves of the invitation to join the new Guard."

No official announcement made in recent years met with such popular accord as did the announcement that the Fencibles would return again to the Guard. There were assembled at the Armory on the evening of November 21st not less than 700 persons to attend a reception and ball given by Post 142, of the American Legion.

*The Evening Ledger* in speaking of this said:

A reception and ball was given in honor of Post 50, yeomanettes, by the State Fencibles Post 142, of the American Legion, in the State Fencibles' Armory, Broad and Race Streets.

The guest of honor was Franklin D'Olier, National Commander of the American Legion.

Among the guests were: George F. Tyler, State Commander; Rear Admiral Hughes, Rear Admiral Hall, Rear Admiral Kaemmerling, Captain Dickens, Commander Parsons, Lieutenant Commander Payne, Colonel Lanard, of the State Fencibles Infantry Regiment; Miss Margaret Thomas, Commander Post 50; Major General Price, Major General Waller, Colonel Baston, Lieutenant Colonel Mearns, Colonel Hutchins, Major Denig, Major Furth, of the Old Guard State Fencibles.

The Entertainment Committee included Frank T. Bacon, Chairman; Miss Barr, Miss Chew, Miss Cummings, Miss Goldsieder, Miss Gross, Miss Hillegas, Miss Holz, Mr. Ancker, Mr. Apeler, Mr. Atkinson, Mrs. Kirby, Miss Lawless, Miss Lawson, Miss Maggi, Miss Mohr, Miss Palmateer, Miss Phelan, Mr. Bender, Mr. Boyd, Mr. Kollsted, Miss Pittinger, Miss Steinboeck, Miss Thomas, Miss Thomkin, Miss Tighe, Miss Weaver, Captain Moe. Mr. Murphy, Mr. Neal and Mr. Schickling.

Officers Post 142: James A. B. Franciscus, Commander; James B. Murphy, Adjutant; Frank T. Bacon, Vice-Commander; Edward J. Kollsted, Finance Officer.

On November 22d a meeting of the Board of Officers was called for the purpose of organizing a recruiting campaign, and the second public announcement of the work outlined by the Campaign Committee was made on Saturday, November 29th, at the Armory at the opening of the ceremonies

incident to the celebration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the organization of the Old Guard.

In speaking of this event the *Record* said:

"The presentation of a handsome stand of colors by the Old Guard of the State Fencibles to State Fencibles Post No. 142, of the American Legion, was the principal feature on November 29th, 1919, at the centennial celebration of the Old Guard. The presentation was made in behalf of the Old Guard by Mayor-Elect J. Hampton Moore in the State Fencibles' Armory, Broad Street near Race.

After the ceremony the Old Guard, the Infantry Battalion of the State Fencibles and the State Fencibles Post No. 142 paraded to Independence Hall, where they were reviewed by Superintendent of Police James Robinson, Captain Henry Crofut, drillmaster of the police, and Captain Harry Edwards. All three served in the World War. Captain Robinson was in the Quartermaster's Department, Captain Crofut was attached to the Military Police and Captain Edwards was with the 314th Infantry.

The exercises at the Armory opened with an address by Major Emanuel Furth, Commander of the Old Guard, who introduced Mayor-elect Moore. Major Furth warmly praised those younger members of the Fencibles who became members of the great citizen army that served across the seas and who have organized as Post No. 142, of the American Legion. He called special attention to the fact that it was just such young men as these drawn from the peaceful pursuits of civilian life, who were willing to risk their all in the great war. Major Furth then introduced Mayor-elect Moore, who congratulated the members of the Old Guard upon the occasion of their one hundredth anniversary.

Mr. Moore presented the colors to Post No. 142, headed by Commander J. A. B. Franciscus, who made the speech of acceptance. The ceremony ended with the playing of the 'Star-Spangled Banner' by the Police Band.

After the presentation of the colors, the Old Guard made its annual pilgrimage to Independence Hall. With the Guard marched the Infantry Battalion and the State Fencibles Post. The parade was headed by mounted policemen, after whom came the Old Guard Fife and Drum Corps. Next the Old Guard, led by Major Furth, the Police Band, one Infantry Battalion, under Colonel Thomas S. Lanard, and last the members of State Fencibles Post No. 142, American Legion. All told there were about 350 men in line of whom about forty-five were Old Guard members and about 200 post members.

Among those participating in the parade was Captain William G. Cook, of the Old Guard of New York, an organization similar to the Old Guard in this city. Among the post members in the parade was Captain Stanley Roberts, who won the Croix de Guerre in the late war.



One of the aides of Commander Franciscus was Walter Rhodes, of the 314th Machine Gun Battalion, who won the British war cross and the British military medal, and who is said to be eligible for the American distinguished service medal. Rhodes and another man, a Sergeant Murphy, who cleaned out two enemy machine gun nests and captured twenty-eight men in the Artois region. Another war hero in the parade was Sergeant B. F. Neal, who served in Section 545 at the Italian front in the ambulance service. He wears the Italian war cross.

Following the parade the men assembled at a dinner in the Armory.

On Monday, December 8th, news was received of the death of former Major W. W. Chew at his home in Melrose Park, Penna.

The notice of his death was officially announced to the Command in an order published as follows:

HEADQUARTERS STATE FENCIBLES INFANTRY REGIMENT  
Armory Broad and Race Streets  
Philadelphia

Special Order:

December 8, 1919.

The Commanding Officer announces the death of a former Commander of the State Fencibles, Major W. W. Chew at his home, Melrose Park, Penna., this day.

Major W. Wesley Chew was born April 16th, 1842, in the old district of Southwark. He was a son of Wesley Chew, of the old Chew family of Revolutionary fame. His father was an active member of the Philadelphia Grays, one of the crack organizations of that time. Major Chew attended and graduated from the Mt. Vernon Grammar School, and started his business life with the brokerage firm of McHenry & Brill. It was while he was so employed that he became acquainted and later became a very close friend of Colonel James Page, who at that time commanded the State Fencibles. Page was a great skater and took Chew under his tuition. His relations with the Colonel were always very pleasant. Later he secured employment on the staff of the old Saturday Evening Post and served with them until 1863. During '63 Chew enlisted in the 107th Penna. Vol., and served until the close of the war. He enlisted in the State Fencibles under Major John W. Ryan and served in the ranks until 1877, when he was elected Second Lieutenant and served as such until the formation of the battalion in 1878, when he was elected Captain of Company B, with which Company he served until the death of Major Ryan, whom he succeeded in command of the Battalion.

At the expiration of his commission, 1891, although urged by every officer and non-commissioned officer of the Command to accept reelection, he refused on account of ill health.



In the death of Major Chew this Command has sustained a severe loss, for during his long term of service he had by his devotion to duty, his enthusiasm for the maintenance of this time-honored Command, and his manly and courageous action upon many occasions while in the service of the City, State and Nation, endeared himself to the hearts of his officers and men and the many friends of this Command.

As a mark of respect, the flag over the Armory will be at half-staff until after the funeral and his picture in the Armory will be suitably draped for a period of thirty days.

By order of

THOMAS S. LANARD,  
*Colonel Commanding.*

*The Evening Bulletin* in announcing the death of Major Chew, said:

“Major Walter Wesley Chew, a veteran of the Civil War and former Commander of the State Fencibles, died today at his home in Melrose Park.

For thirty years he conducted a printing business at 712 Chestnut Street. He retired three years ago.

Major Chew was seventy-eight years old. His death was due to hardening of the arteries. He was ill a month. The Major is survived by four children, three sons and a daughter. His wife died four years ago.

Major Chew was interested in military affairs throughout his life. After serving in the Civil War, he continued his military training with the State Fencibles, and held the rank of Major for seventeen years in this organization.

During the Spanish-American and the present war Major Chew kept abreast with the military affairs.

Major Chew was a brother-in-law of former State Senator Louis P. DeRousse, 326 North Sixth Street, Camden.

The funeral will be held Thursday afternoon in Melrose Park. Interment will be private in North Laurel Hill Cemetery.

On December 17th the Christmas dinner of the Board of Officers of the Fencibles was held on Ackers' balcony. There were present as guests many former members of the Fencibles and many of the new officers of the National Guard. At this dinner the detailed plans for the return of the State Fencibles were made known.

CHRISTMAS DINNER  
of the  
BOARD OF DIRECTORS  
INFANTRY CORPS STATE FENCIBLES

At the conclusion of the Annual Meeting December 17th, 1919, commemorating the return of the State Fencibles to the Pennsylvania National Guard.

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ACKERS DINING BALCONY  
CHESTNUT AT TWELFTH STREET

---

Dinner under Supervision of Capt. A. H. BURTON

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Oyster Cocktail		
Consomme Madeleine		Celery
Lobster Newberg		
Roast Spring Turkey, Chestnut Dressing		
Cranberry Jelly		
Fresh Mushrooms in Cream		Potato Croquets
Combination Salad		
Sweet Briar Mince Pie	Fresh Strawberry Ice Cream	
Fancy Cakes	Balcony Blend Coffee	
Cigars	Bon-Bons	Cigarettes

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*GUESTS*

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM G. PRICE, Jr.  
Col. ROBERT M. BROOKFIELD  
Col. FRED TAYLOR PUSEY  
Col. WILLIAM R. SCOTT  
Maj. THURBER T. BRAZER  
Maj. EMANUEL FURTH  
Rev. CHARLES M. BOSWELL  
Capt. WILLIAM E. SHARPS  
Capt. JOSEPH GRAHAM  
Capt. SAMUEL H. K. SCHAEFFER  
Capt. JOHN H. BENNER  
WARREN G. GRIFFITH, ESQ.  
DANIEL W. LANARD  
Capt. JAMES B. MURPHY  
Sergt. J. R. CLAYTON

Toast Master  
Col. THOMAS S. LANARD

The Author of this history regrets that no more can be written at this time concerning this very important matter of the return to the Guard, as the forms for this book will close December 20th and the further details of this movement must be left to be written as a fitting introduction to a new history of this Command, which no doubt, some day the Fencibles will cause to be published.

In conclusion, the Author desires to say to the officers and men who have so loyally struggled in the past, in their attempts to gain proper recognition for the Fencibles, that now the Command has returned to the Guard, its history and traditions will be preserved and its future maintenance and existence assured. May I say, therefore, in conclusion, using a thought from the words of Dickens,

It is a far, far better thing we do than we have ever done. There  
is a far, far brighter future than we have ever known.

## CHAPTER XII.

### OTHER ACTIVITIES AT THE ARMORY.

THE OLD GUARD—THE MEDICAL CORPS—STATE FENCIBLES  
VETERAN RESERVE—STATE FENCIBLES POST AMERICAN LEGION.

#### THE OLD GUARD STATE FENCIBLES.

The first mention of the organization of an Old Guard in connection with the State Fencibles is November 29th, 1819, when the active members, who had participated in the War of 1812-14 assembled and presented to Captain James Page, then commanding the State Fencibles, the original State Fencibles' banner, which may still be seen in the quarters of the Commandant in the Armory at Broad and Race Streets. From that time on various members, having served in the Active Command, were later elected to the Old Guard. From 1820 to 1849 every year, with very few exceptions, there is a record of much activity on the part of the Old Guard and of members being elected.

In 1851 the Old Guard participated in the reception tendered Lajos Kossuth, the Hungarian Patriot. From 1852 to 1861 it was the custom of the Old Guard to accompany the active corps at Spring target firing, which took place at Tacony, Fatland and other places.

1854 was the year of the celebrated ball at Musical Fund Hall. 1855 marked the death of Clement C. Biddle, the first Captain of the State Fencibles. At the request of his family, there was no military demonstration, but suitable resolutions were adopted by the Old Guard. 1856 was the year of the laying of the corner stone of the National Guards' Armory on Race Street between Fifth and Sixth Streets. This was an event long remembered, in which the Old Guard played a very prominent part. 1859 the Old Guard, together with the Active Command, made a trip to New York City.

1861 brought the conflict between the North and South. It was at that time that the Old Guard met at the Wetherill house and there adopted the following resolutions:

RESOLVED, That this meeting form itself into a military organization to be entitled "The State Fencibles Old Guard." It will act in conjunction with the City authorities.

Perhaps the most interesting meeting was on October 28th, 1866, when a reunion of the surviving members of the Old Guard of the State Fencibles was held at the house of Colonel Page, 272 South Fourth Street. Among those present were Henry J. Williams, aged 76; James J. Barclay, aged 73; John J. Breban, aged 75; Henry C. Carey, aged 74; Charles S. Coxe, aged 76; F. Goodwin, aged 74; Charles A. Grice, aged 75; C. N. Hagner, aged 71; A. Hildebrandt, aged 77; Gabriel Kerns, aged 76; John Biset, aged 73; R. H. Small, aged 72, and James Page, aged 73 years, aggregating 965 years. The absentees were Joseph R. Ingersoll, John B. Budd, George N. Hagner, W. L. Hodge, Baldwin Gardiner and John S. Green.

Following this meeting a letter was received by Colonel James Page:

Referring to the enclosed slip cut from the New York Daily Times of Monday, November 4th, 1867, I beg to inform you that my father, Baldwin Gardiner, a member of the "Fencibles" in 1841, is still living in his seventy-eighth year. Supposing that this might be interesting to at least some of the survivors, at his request I write these lines and remain,

Yours respectfully,

CHAS. CHAUNCEY GARDINER.

On January 8th, 1867, the Corps met at the home of John Poulson to celebrate the Battle of New Orleans. A banquet was served and Fencible spirit reigned supreme. The meetings of February 12th, March 12th and April 9th were held at the store of Doctor Schenk, Sixth and Arch Streets. On May 26th the Corps celebrated its Fifty-fourth Anniversary with a banquet. Among the guests present were General Robert Patterson, General George Cadwalader and Colonel Williams.



Shortly after the close of the Civil War in January, 1871, John W. Ryan, late Captain, Company A, of the Baxter Zouaves, became connected with the Fencibles, and at this time Captain James Page, who had been in command of the active organizations for over fifty years, gathered about him many of the old members of the Fencibles, and the Old Guard again started on its days of prosperity.

On August 27th, 1872, the Old Guard assembled, and, together with the Active Command, left for Atlantic City. From then on no important events in the history of the Command was complete without the representation of the Old Guard.

On March 26th, 1885, there was a complete reorganization of the Old Guard. The officers then elected were: Captain, E. E. Packer; First Lieutenant, Robert Pollock; Second Lieutenant, H. M. Brewer, and Charles E. Glentworth was appointed Adjutant.

The organization thus formed maintained a fairly active career for a period of about two years. It continued to exist, practically in name only, until July, 1900. It was at this period that the efforts of the Third Battalion of the Sixth Regiment, N. G. P., to obtain possession of the Armory of the Fencibles by ordinance of City Councils, first became a matter of public discussion. The public hearing before the Joint Committee of Councils on City Property, which resulted in a negative recommendation of the ordinance in question, was largely attended by former members of the Fencibles, and resulted, among other things, in the formation of the present body known as "The Old Guard State Fencibles." It was then believed that, in the approaching contest for the possession of the Armory, involving, perhaps, the destruction of the historic corps, its veterans might be of great service in preserving both. Subsequent events proved that the old maxim, "Once a Fencible, always a Fencible," still had force and application.

During the entire Summer of 1900 the Old Guard met and perfected its organization by the election of Major William A. Witherup, a former Commander of the Battalion, as the Major of the Old Guard. Under his direction and

with the able assistance of Major Emanuel Furth, the attorney for the Fencibles, the Old Guard furnished the brains and the sinews of war required in a conflict lasting several years, from which the Battalion emerged triumphantly, secure in its possession of the Armory, its historic mementoes and full military equipment. After the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth had, by its decree, fixed the contested issues in favor of the Fencibles, beyond peradventure or doubt, Councils of the City of Philadelphia, by ordinance, made the Fencibles a Municipal Guard under the control of the Mayor and the Director of Public Safety.

The Eighty-eighth Anniversary of the Corps was celebrated by the first public appearance of the Old Guard in uniform, accompanying the Battalion, upon its Annual Parade on May 26th, 1901, and on the evening of that day a banquet was given on the drill floor of the Armory. This custom has been followed on each succeeding anniversary with ever-increasing interest and success.

In 1903 By-laws were adopted by the Old Guard as the result of which a civil, in addition to the military, organization was formed and Captain Robert J. Thompson was unanimously elected as President.

In October, 1903, the Old Guard, by invitation, went to New York to attend and participate in the reception there given to the Ancient and Honorable Artillery of London, England. It was a trip to be long and pleasantly remembered by those who participated.

The regular monthly meetings of the Old Guard have for the past few years been very pleasant. At the close of each meeting a lunch is provided for the members, and the old-time sociability for which the Fencibles have always been famous, is thus revived. The Ladies' Auxiliary Committee has upon various occasions, by its social entertainments, aided in successfully carrying out the projects of the Old Guard, which are, after all, solely for the successful perpetuation of the Battalion.

In 1907 Major Witherup was obliged, owing to his private business affairs, to decline further re-election as Com-

mander of the Old Guard, and Captain Robert P. Schellinger was elected Commander in his place.

In 1909 Comrade Emanuel Furth was elected Commander, and is the present Major of the Old Guard.

In 1911, in view of the then approaching celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of the War of 1812 by the City of Philadelphia, and the preparations being made for the Centennial Anniversary of the Fencibles in 1913, the Old Guard decided to change its uniform to comport with the period of the early part of the Nineteenth Century when the State Fencibles was first organized. On that occasion the public once more became familiar with the "peg-top" trousers, the cutaway coat, cross belts and "tar-pot" hat, now only seen in old prints and pictures, recalling to mind the uniforms of former days and the times when war and strife seemed uppermost in the minds of civilized peoples.

The mission of the Old Guard is to perpetuate an historic organization, identified with the early history of our country, and to preserve for all time the fine qualities exhibited by our citizen soldiery in upholding the Government, carrying the lesson to posterity of moral courage always required in the support of its constitution and the execution of the laws made in pursuance thereof. On November 29th, 1919, the Old Guard will celebrate its 100th Anniversary. On this occasion there will be a parade of the Old Guard and the State Fencibles Post American Legion, at the conclusion of which a flag will be presented to the Legion by the Old Guard. This will be followed by a banquet.

The military officers of the Old Guard are:

Commander, Major Emanuel Furth; Senior Vice-Commander, Capt. George O. Wetherbee; Junior Vice-Commander, Lieut. Fred H. Starling; Adjutant, Capt. Samuel H. K. Shaffer; Quartermaster, Lieut. Christopher Rath; Commissary, Lieut. Jacob Bieg; Paymaster, Capt. John H. Benner; Surgeon, Lieut. John C. Esher; Sergeant Major John B. Pepper; Color Sergeant, George H. Barbier; Band Master, Sergt.-Major William L. Peck.

The civil officers of the Old Guard are:

President, Capt. John H. Jordan; Vice-President, Major Robert P. Schellinger; Secretary, Capt. Samuel H. K. Shaffer; Treasurer, Capt. John H. Benner; Financial Secretary, Capt. John B. Pepper; Board of Directors, George Schlachter, Clifton Peale, Capt. Frank T. Bacon, Sergt.-Major William L. Peck, Jr., and John M. Whelan.

### THE STATE FENCIBLES MEDICAL CORPS\*

When the United States entered the World War, the medical officer of the State Fencibles, Captain P. Samuel Stout, promptly entered the medical service of the army. Events so shaped themselves, however, as to enable this organization to be of service at home through the creation of a medical staff.

The Medical Corps of the State Fencibles was organized for two purposes:

1. To train physicians and medical students who were preparing to enter the U. S. Army as medical officers, in all branches required by such officers.
2. To compensate in a measure for the great dearth of physicians in the city, and thus offset some of the dangers that their absence in the army imposed upon those who, employed in manufacturing plants, were daily exposed to accidents of all kinds. This, the Medical Corps aimed to do by teaching first-aid to employees of both sexes in such plants and to protect them against disease.

The U. S. Government, warned by the disastrous results which followed the closing of medical schools in Great Britain and France, in order to liberate their faculties and student bodies for the medical services, concluded wisely to maintain the teaching efficiency of American medical schools. The only condition imposed, however, was that they should be conducted with a faculty limited to those professors and other instructors whose importance as such rendered them indispensable to the school, all others being to enter the army or navy, if within the age limit. These

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\*Contributed by Lieutenant Colonel C. E. deM. Sajous.



“indispensables,” as they were termed by the War Department, were regarded as serving the country, and when hostilities ceased, a plan was on foot to commission all medical teachers as officers in the U. S. Army.

To enhance their usefulness, however, some universities undertook military training of medical students. Prominent among these was the Temple University of Philadelphia, whose trustees made a military course obligatory for all its medical, dental and pharmaceutical students, aggregating 480 men. They appointed as commandant (title indicated by the Adjutant General of the United States Army) Professor Charles E. de M. Sajous, a retired militia officer. Colonel Sajous, in turn, appointed as his Staff, Major Frederick O. Waage, M. C., N. G. P., Director of Tactics; Major W. Hersey Thomas, M. R. C., U. S. A., Director of Sanitation and Staff Adjutant; Prof. I. N. Broomell, D. D. S., Director of Special Dental Studies, and Prof. E. Evert Kendig, Phar. D., M. D., Director of Special Pharmaceutical Studies; and Sergeant First-class H. E. Carey, M. C., N. G. P., Drillmaster, all constituting a Board presided over by Wilmer Krusen, M. D., F. A. C. S., Director of Health of the City of Philadelphia. Among the lecturers may be mentioned several officers who subsequently served with distinction in the army and navy. Commander Clement Biddle, U. S. N., retired, a descendant of the first commander of the State Fencibles, Captain, afterwards Colonel, Clement C. Biddle (War of 1812); Lieut.-Colonel W. Wayne Babcock, Major W. Hersey Thomas, Major Frederick O. Waage (since deceased), Major F. C. Hammond, Captain S. D. Ingham, Captain John O. Bower, Captain Carlton N. Russell, Captain John Leedom, Captain Rae S. Dorsett, First Lieutenant F. E. Freeman, First Lieutenant Charles S. Miller, all of the Reserve Corps of the United States Army.

It soon became evident that the purely military instruction required a greater number of trained line officers, and increased armory facilities. The Director of Health of the City of Philadelphia, Dr. Wilmer Krusen, Vice-President of Temple University and Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Corps, then applied to the State Fencibles



for any aid that it might be able to offer. The most cordial welcome was accorded the Commandant of the Medical Reserve Cadet Corps and his Staff and the Commandant of the State Fencibles placed the Armory and all its facilities at their disposal; also assigned Major Edwin J. Prittie, Captain John G. Moe, Adjutant and First Lieutenants H. T. Porter and William L. Myers and Second Lieutenant Robert R. McAtee, of the State Fencibles, as instruction officers on duty with the Medical Reserve Cadet Corps. The latter was then divided into five U. S. regulation sanitary companies, each with its corps of officers and instructors.

Closer ties soon developed between the officers of the two commands and the creation of a medical corps for the State Fencibles out of the medical officers of the Cadet Corps was agreed upon and carried out. The following officers were then duly commissioned on May 7th, 1918, and assigned to the duties mentioned after their names, besides the above-named line officers:

Charles E. de M. Sajous, M.D., LL.D., Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding Medical Corps. A Company: Major H. Evert Kendig, M. D., Adjutant; Captain William F. Kelly, M. D.; Cadet Lieutenant Dale Z. Hendriksen. B Company: Major H. Brooker Mills, M. D.; Captain George W. Firth, M. D.; Cadet Lieutenant Anthony Domine. C Company: Major Luther C. Peter, M. D.; Captain Louis A. Kirschner, M. D.; Cadet Lieutenant Clarence F. Ruloff. D Company: Major J. Madison Taylor, M. D.; Captain H. W. Boehringer, M. D.; Cadet Lieutenant Louis Milkman. E Company: Major John C. Applegate, M. D.; Captain N. H. Anthony, Ph. G.; Cadet Lieutenant Joseph I. Gouterman; Captain F. St. E. Rusca, D. D. S., Dental Surgeon.

The Medical Corps was thus admirably organized at the end of the 1917-18 session to start anew its preparation of medical, dental and pharmaceutical students for the army. when the 1918-19 session of the University would begin the following September.

The Summer of 1918, however, was one that all universities, and particularly the medical schools, will never forget. The Government then created the Students' Army

Training Corps, the purpose of which was to train students for the service in the U. S. Army as officers. While well arranged for the efficient training of line officers, that of medical students as efficient army surgeons was entirely overlooked—even though it has often been estimated that the loss of one military surgeon to the Army equaled the loss of two hundred men of the rank and file. The result was that medical students were made to waste many lectures, and clinical and laboratory hours in kitchen police, guard and sentry duty, etc. The immediate result was that the Government's Students' Army Training Corps made it impossible to continue the special training of the University Medical Cadet Corps.

The Medical Corps of the State Fencibles had had, however, an additional project in view, likewise calculated to serve the country; that of aiding those who were left at home with inadequate medical protection. During the month of September, 1918, one also rendered memorable in Philadelphia by the epidemic of influenza which carried off thousands of its citizens. The Commandant of the State Fencibles sent to many manufacturers of our city a letter announcing the organization of the above course of instruction to be given at the Armory, in part, as follows:

“The proportion of physicians entering the Army and Navy is so large that a serious dearth of them is already being felt by the public as well as in hospitals. Unless an establishment such as yours is provided with an attending surgeon and a surgical dispensary, those of your employees who may be injured will often be exposed to considerable delay pending the arrival of *your physician*. They will thus be exposed to *prolonged suffering*, and if shock and hemorrhage happen to be severe, to *loss of life*. Should the war end tomorrow, a year at least would elapse before normal conditions are restored.

To diminish as much as possible these risks to your employees, the Medical Corps of the State Fencibles Infantry Regiment has undertaken to *instruct gratuitously* two or more of your employees selected by yourselves (two for 200 employees or less, three for 200 to 1000, four for any number above this limit) in *advanced emergency first-aid*, the handling of injured, etc., as taught in the U. S. Army, including advances made during the present war. Measures calculated to protect your employees during *epidemics* will also be taught. All this instruction will continue *after the war*. \* \* \* \* \*

The State Fencibles, which has contributed over many men to the U. S. Army, desires to further contribute to the *success of the war* by providing for the safety of the families at home of the soldiers on the fighting line. It is earnestly hoped that you will assist in the good work by filling the enclosed card and returning it at your *earliest convenience.*''

The responses indicated the need of such an educational movement, the mill hands and other employees represented by the appointees aggregating at one time over fifteen thousand, all of whom would benefit indirectly from the instruction given their representatives. The course of sixty lectures, drills, demonstrations, etc., was entrusted by the Colonel commanding the State Fencibles and the Lieutenant-Colonel commanding its Medical Corps to the following officers:

Drill Service: Major Edwin J. Prittie, with Lieutenants Porter, Myers and McAtee as aids. Litter Drill and Ambulance Service: Major Kendig, with Lieutenant Hendrixsen as aid. Lecture Service: Major Peter, with Captain Boehringer as aid. Applied First-aid and Camp Services: Major Brooker Mills, with Captains Kirschner and Firth as aids.

The course of twenty lectures proper, followed by training in bandaging, dressing of injuries, etc., included the following subjects:

General Hygiene and Protection against epidemics and commonplace infections; hygiene of manufacturing plants.—Lieutenant-Colonel Sajous.

Hygiene of Children and their protection against infection; first-aid in ailments of childhood.—Major Mills.

Elementary Anatomy and Physiology necessary for the intelligent application of first-aid measures.—Major Scott.

Burns, scalds, bruises, open wounds, hemorrhage, bandaging and dressings.—Captain Firth.

Fractures, dislocation, strains and sprains, splints and bandaging. First-aid stations.—Captain Kirschner.

Freezing, frost-bite, venomous bites, heat prostration, drowning, asphyxiation, lightning shocks, resuscitation.—Major Taylor.

Poisons and poisoning, alcoholism and diseases resembling it, treatment of various forms of poisoning.—Major Kendig.

Injuries of, and foreign bodies in the eyes, nose and throat; defects of vision, their importance and correction.—Major Peter.

Care of the teeth as a protection against disease in adults and children.—Captain Rusca.

The lectures and practical instruction, begun November 30th, 1918, and terminated May 21st, 1919, were well attended, though irregularly by some of the representatives. As an expression of appreciation to those who had attended faithfully the lectures and drills, and who were able to pass a satisfactory examination on all the branches taught, a certificate such as that illustrated below was awarded at the graduating exercises held at the Armory Monday evening, May 26th, 1919.

The students of both sexes who obtained from eighty to one hundred per cent in their examinations and who were thus specially honored were: Mr. C. Barth, Mr. Okey Bell, Mr. Harry L. Brewster, Mr. Samuel F. Crowder, Mr. Joseph Rosenberg, Mr. S. F. Watson, Mrs. C. C. Barnes, Mrs. R. Kift, Miss Hilda B. Altschuler, Miss Pauline Beregoffsky, Miss E. Hard, Miss K. B. Hard, Miss Betty Kinzinger, Miss Alice Loughlin, Miss Fannie London, Miss Laura Macken, Miss Meta C. Thiry, Miss Gertrude Thiry.

In the meantime, however, the Armistice had caused a cessation of hostilities and physicians began to return after serving faithfully in the army and navy. They are increasingly, therefore, annulling the need of a work calculated to render their absence less liable to entail suffering and loss of life. Yet when we bear in mind that the casualties of the war among our troops represent but a fraction of those that occur annually in the industrial plants, and that Philadelphia is the most important industrial center in the United States, we are brought to realize that a continuation of such instruction as that given by the Medical Corps of the State Fencibles may serve a humane purpose.



## STATE FENCIBLES' VETERAN RESERVE.

The close of World War brought the State Fencibles face to face with a problem which confronted all military organizations which had been in the service, and that was what was to become of the members who had "done their bit" and who desired to be affiliated with the Command, but not on the roll as an active member. This thought gave birth to a new organization known as "The State Fencibles' Veteran Reserve." The purpose of this organization, as stated by its By-laws, being "to gather together former members of the State Fencibles, who have served in its ranks and who wish to maintain their connection with the Command, but who do not desire to devote the time required of an active member."

On May 5th, 1919, the first meeting was held at the Armory with Captain Joseph L. Dunn as Chairman, and Robert McAtee as Secretary, together with J. R. Clayton and E. Weiss, as members of the By-law Committee. The date fixed for organization was June 2d, 1919, when the By-laws were adopted and officers elected.

This organization is too young to have made much history, nevertheless, it has taken part in many of the Fencibles' activities, several of the members attending the 106th Anniversary Dinner of the Command at the Armory.

The officers for 1919 and 1920 are: President, Joseph L. Dunn; Vice-President, Elmer F. Weiss; Secretary, Robert A. McAtee; Treasurer, H. A. Lester; Military Commander with rank of Lieutenant, C. K. Fowler. Original Members: Eugene M. Schanz, Judson A. Clayton, Joseph R. Spink, Benjamin Crowther, William H. Weikel, Joseph L. Dunn, Elmer F. Weiss, C. K. Fowler, Walter J. Young, H. A. Lester, John Lutz, William T. Myers, Robert A. McAtee and William H. Pennington.



### STATE FENCIBLES POST No. 142, AMERICAN LEGION.

At the June meeting of the Old Guard State Fencibles Comrades James A. B. Franciscus and James B. Murphy brought to the notice of those present that posts of the American Legion were being formed in various parts of the city and inasmuch as the members of the active corps and a number of the Old Guard had responded to the call to the colors, suggested that a post be formed to be known as the State Fencibles Post so as to band these veterans together. A motion was made and carried, and the following committee was appointed: H. LeGrand Ensign, Frank T. Bacon, James B. Murphy and James A. B. Franciscus.

The first meeting of the Committee was held in the office of Lieutenant Ensign, on the 18th of June, 1919, and the following officers were appointed to act temporarily: James A. B. Franciscus, Commander; Frank T. Bacon, Vice-Commander; James B. Murphy, Adjutant. The Committee waited on George Wentworth Carr, Chairman of the State Committee, and received information regarding the forming of a post and also upon the Commandant of the State Fencibles for the use of the Armory and permission for the use of the name State Fencibles, both of which were granted.

Having obtained the necessary fifteen members, application was made for a charter which was approved and granted by the State and national headquarters as Post No. 142, American Legion.

The following were the signers of the preliminary charter: Harry Apeler, Carlos Alvarez, Frank T. Bacon, Arthur E. Bogart, Stephan Baugham, Charles T. Campbell, James A. B. Franciscus, Earl W. Kidd, James B. Murphy, Jr., John Taeffner, Merrill Taggert, Frank B. Todd, Jr., Ferdinand Tartazalia, H. A. W. Winterknight and Channing Wegefarth.

The first regular meeting was held in the State Fencibles' Armory at Broad and Race Streets, Philadelphia, July 31st, 1919, and on motion, the temporary officers, Franciscus,

Commander; Bacon, Vice; Murphy, Adjutant, were elected unanimously the first officers of the Post.

Edward Koellstead and Benjamin Neal were the first representatives elected to a convention, the State Convention at Harrisburg, October 2d, 3d and 4th, 1919.

At a meeting October 9th, 1919, the Post had present sixty-six members and a membership of three hundred and four men.

## CHAPTER XIII.

### OFFICERS OF THE STATE FENCIBLES INFANTRY REGIMENT.

- COLONEL THOMAS S. LANARD.....Enlisted in Co. D, June 13, 1905; commissioned 1st Lieut., June 20, 1905; commissioned Captain and Adjutant, Nov. 7, 1906; Major, June 23, 1913; Colonel, April 2, 1917.
- LIEUT.-COLONEL JOHN D. GARCIA.....Enlisted in Co. A, April 19, 1894; appointed Corporal, May 11, 1897; served with Co. A, State Fencibles, as Co. K, Sixth Reg. Inft. in Spanish-American War; M. O. with company as Corporal, October 17, 1898; re-enlisted Co. A, appointed Q. M. Sergt., 1900; commissioned 2d Lieut., April 25, 1904; Captain Co. A, July 16, 1906; re-commissioned Captain, July 1, 1911; Major, April 2, 1917; Lieut.-Colonel, Sept. 12, 1917.
- MAJOR EDWIN J. PRITTIE.....Enlisted in Co. D, January 16, 1903; appointed Corporal, March 15, 1903; Sergeant, Sept. 21, 1903; discharged business interference, May 23, 1905; enlisted in Co. C, October 7, 1906; commissioned 2d Lieut., November 24, 1906; 1st Lieut., September 9, 1907; Captain, August 6, 1908; Major, June 10, 1918.
- MAJOR THOMAS T. TINNEY.....Captain Co. B, June 25, 1915; Major, April 2, 1917.
- CAPTAIN JOHN G. MOE.....Enlisted in Co. C, November 19, 1908; appointed Corporal, September 1, 1909; appointed Q. M. Sergt., November 7, 1912; Sergt. Q. M., January 2, 1910; Sergt. Major Batt., August 10, 1914; 1st Lieut. Co. C, March 18, 1916; Capt. and Adjt. Batt., November 23, 1916; Capt. and

Adj. Regt., April 26, 1917. Par-  
tially in service and returned.

CAPTAIN PHILIP S. SCOTT.....Enlisted for Training Camp, Septem-  
ber, 1915; appointed Corporal, 1915;  
commissioned 1st Lieut., 1915; Cap-  
tain, April 2, 1917. U. S. Service, 1914  
and 1915. Returned.

CAPTAIN FRANK N. GREEN.....Commissioned Captain and Sergeant,  
February 17, 1907. Enlisted U. S.  
Med. Corps at outbreak of war,  
April 7, 1917. Still in service.

CAPTAIN GEORGE W. FRANK.....Commissioned Captain and Chaplain,  
April 2, 1917.

CAPTAIN ALFRED H. BURTON.....Enlisted in Co. C, December 24, 1886;  
appointed Corporal, February 20,  
1890; Sergeant, January 15, 1891;  
Battalion Commissary Sergt., August  
25, 1897, *commissioned 2d Lieut., Co.  
S, 2nd Reg., N. G. T., August 15,  
1898 (a Reserve Regiment for Span-  
ish American War); 1st Lieut., May  
27, 1900; Captain and Commissary  
or Staff, October 2, 1908; Captain,  
Supply Company, April 2, 1917.*

CAPTAIN GEORGE S. DAVIS.....Enlisted in Co. B, November 13, 1903;  
appointed Corporal, October 28, 1904;  
*commissioned 1st Lieut., June 25,  
1907; 1st Lieut., February 28, 1908;  
Captain and Engineer, August 15,  
1910; commissioned Captain, April 2,  
1917.*

CAPTAIN WILLIAM R. SCOTT.....Enlisted in State Fencibles Co. D, July  
10, 1884; appointed Corporal, July 30,  
1884; Transf. to Co. B, January 26,  
1885; appointed Corporal, June 26,  
1886; appointed Sergeant, May 15,  
1889; commissioned 1st Lieut., Sep-  
tember 25, 1892; commissioned Cap-  
tain, December 23, 1892; commis-  
sioned Captain, April 2, 1917 (unas-  
signed).

- CAPTAIN PAUL L. GARCIA.....Enlisted in Co. A, June 16, 1896; M. I. Co. K, Sixth Penna. Vol. as Co. Wagoner Mo., October 17, 1898; re-enlisted Co. A; commissioned 2d Lieut., Co. A, January 21, 1913; Captain, June 19, 1915. Captain in regiment, April 2, 1917.
- CAPTAIN JOSEPH L. DUNN.....Enlisted in Co. D, April 5, 1894; appointed Corporal, June 14, 1897; Sergeant, May 13, 1898; served with company in Spanish-American War; M. O. with company, October 17, 1898; re-enlisted December 16, 1898; discharged May 21, 1900; business interference; enlisted Co. D, June 13, 1905; commissioned 2d Lieut., June 20, 1905; 1st Lieut., November 12, 1906; Captain Co. D, May 6, 1907; re-elected, May 13, 1912; Captain, April 2, 1917.
- CAPTAIN EDWARD J. HOLLAND.....Commissioned Captain Co. H, April 2, 1917. Entered service and returned.
- CAPTAIN A. STANLEY ROBERTS.....Commissioned Captain Co. E, April 2, 1917. Entered service and returned.
- LIEUT. AUGUSTINE F. GARCIA.....Enlisted as Private, May, 1894; re-enlisted as Private, May, 1911; appointed Color-Sergeant, June 9, 1915; Bat. Adj. Lieut., April 2, 1917.
- LIEUT. HENRY T. PORTER.....Enlisted in Co. D, June 13, 1905; appointed Sergt., June 20, 1905; appointed Batt. Sergt.-Major, June 9, 1909; Captain Co. B, February 5, 1913; Captain Staff, May 7, 1914; Lieut. Batt.-Adj. Lieut., April 18, 1917; Lieut., Batt.-Adj. Lieut., April 2, 1918.
- LIEUT. D. WEBSTER HARTZELL.....Enlisted in Co. A, August 16, 1910; appointed Corporal, March 4, 1912; appointed Sergeant, March 9, 1916; commissioned 1st Lieutenant, April 2, 1917.



- LIEUT. WILLIAM H. HINKLE.....Enlisted in Co. A, October 10, 1893; appointed Corporal, July 2, 1895; Sergeant, May 13, 1898; served with Co. K, Sixth Reg. in Spanish-American War; M. O. October 17, 1898; appointed Sergeant Co. A, December 1, 1899; Priv. Co. A, 1898; 1st Sergeant Co. A, 1898; Quartermaster-Sergeant, June 14, 1908; 1st Lieutenant Co. H, April 2, 1917; Battalion Supply Officer, 1918.
- LIEUT. BENJAMIN G. CROWTHER.....Enlisted in Co. C, August 26, 1909; appointed Corporal, January 25, 1910; appointed Q. M. Sergt., October 20, 1910; appointed Corporal, November 7, 1912; Sergeant, March 9, 1916; 1st Lieut., April 2, 1917.
- LIEUT. ROBERT R. MCATEE.....Enlisted in Co. C, May 16, 1907; appointed Corporal, July 16, 1908; appointed Sergeant, August 14, 1908; appointed 1st Sergt., July 1, 1909; appointed Lieutenant, July, 1912; resigned, December, 1915; appointed Lieutenant Co. H, April 2, 1917.
- LIEUT. HORACE E. BONSALE.....Enlisted Private Co. B, May 14, 1914; Corporal, September 3, 1915; Sergeant, July 1, 1916; Battalion Sergeant-Major, March 16, 1917; Regimental Sergeant-Major, April 2, 1917; commissioned 1st Lieutenant Co. B, May 1, 1918.
- LIEUTENANT JOHN LUTZ.....Enlisted in Co. D, October 10, 1905; appointed Corporal, July 29, 1907; appointed Sergeant, June 21, 1909; appointed 1st Sergeant, November 22, 1911; Lieutenant Supply Co., April 2, 1917.
- LIEUT. CLIFFORD K. FOWLER.....Enlisted in Co. D, November 4, 1912; appointed Corporal, July 15, 1913; appointed Color Sergeant, January, 1916; commissioned 2d Lieutenant Co. D, May 15, 1917. Entered service and returned.

- SERGEANT JAMES A. TANNER.....Enlisted Sanitary Detachment, June, 1916; appointed Sergeant San. Co., April 2, 1917. Entered service and returned.
- LIEUT. WILLIAM D. HADDON.....Entered Co. A as a Private, commissioned Lieutenant Co. A, April 2, 1917. Entered service and returned.
- LIEUTENANT C. L. SAYRES.....Appointed 2d Lieutenant, May 1, 1918.
- LIEUTENANT RAYMOND W. MEYERS....Appointed 1st Lieutenant, May 1, 1918, and assigned to command of Co. D.
- SERGEANT DANIEL W. LANARD, JR.....Appointed Chief Musician, June 22, 1907.
- LIEUT. THOMAS W. SHAW.....Commissioned Lieutenant Co. D, April 2, 1917. Entered service and returned.
- CAPT. H. EVERET KENDIG.....Commissioned 2d Lieut., Co. A, Feb. 5th, 1919; as Lieut. Co. B, October 23, 1919; Capt. Co. B, Nov. 2d, 1919.
- LIEUT. JOHN Z. L. DIGMAN.....Commissioned 1st Lieut. Co. D, October 24, 1919, on return from service.
- LIEUT. CHARLES M. ASHTON, JR.....Commissioned 2d Lieut. Co. D, October 24th, 1919, on return from service.
- LIEUT. RODNEY M. STEINMAN.....Enlisted Broomall Camp, 1915; appointed Corp., October, 1915; appointed Sergt. Co. D, May, 1917; entered training camp, Niagara Falls; commissioned Lieut. U. S. A. Return to Fencibles assigned Co. D, Lieut., April, 1919.
- LIEUT. ARAM J. MUCKHALIAN.....Enlisted Co. C, October 26, 1916; commissioned 2d Lieut. Co. C, July 7th, 1918.

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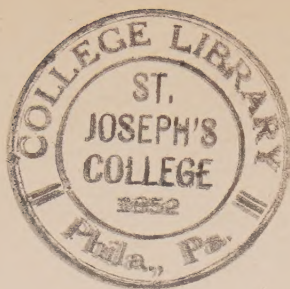
















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